





# S. Arabia bans Thai workers after killings

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia took its angry reaction to the murder of three of its diplomats in Thailand a step further by stopping the entry of Thai workers, a newspaper reported Saturday.

Deputy Interior Minister Prince Ahmad bin Abdul Aziz was quoted in the Saudi daily Al-Jazira as saying that "the necessary measures for halting the arrivals of labour from Thailand were taken."

He described the murders as "a horrendous matter that has shocked and pained us all," adding that "King Fahd is deeply concerned about his sons."

There was no immediate first-hand confirmation of Prince Ahmad's statement.

The coffins with the bodies of the three Saudi diplomats were flown in Friday night aboard a special Saudi jet ordered by the king.

The deputy governor of Riyadh, Prince Sattam bin Abdul Aziz, who led an official delegation to the airport told reporters "these are three martyrs who died for their religion and homeland... at the hands of evil."

They have been identified as second secretary and consular head Abdullah bin-Rahman Al-Basri, 32, consular officer Fahd bin-Rahman Al-Basri, 35, and teleoperator Ahmad bin-Rahman Al-Basri, 26. One of the three was

reported to have a pregnant wife.

Riyadh has already summoned the Thai ambassador to deliver a protest, warning that it will be forced to close its embassy in Bangkok if the Thai authorities cannot track down the assassins.

In what may have been a calculated move by the Interior Ministry, two Thais who had been convicted for murder and rape and were awaiting execution, were beheaded after this Friday's Muslim congregational prayers in a public square in the city of Dammam. Saudi Arabia rules by Sharia or Islamic Law which prescribes the beheadings.

The Saudi anger against Bangkok has been heightened by the fact that another embassy employee, Third Secretary Abdullah Al-Maliki was assassinated a year earlier in the Thai capital and the Thai police have not come up with any clues to the murders.

The Saudi newspaper Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat said in a report Saturday that the same pistols that killed Al-Maliki were used in this week's murders. Quoting unidentified Thai police sources, the paper said that while witnesses claimed seeing an Arab-looking

person shooting, the criminal may not necessarily be Arab.

Because the murdered Saudis were connected with visa processing, Thai police investigators this time as in the case of Al-Maliki believed that the assassination was carried out by local job placement agents frustrated over problems in gaining entry visas for the kingdom.

Thais, estimated at 140,000, make up one of the large foreign communities that are part of the 3 million-strong expatriate labour force in the kingdom. Thailand also enjoys good commercial and tourism ties with Saudi Arabia.

The deputy interior minister's statement would be a blow to the Thai labour market and the hard currency earnings of the Asian country.

Despite the reports of a labour visa vendetta, neither the Thai police sources quoted in the Saudi papers nor the Saudi statements of condemnation have ruled out international terrorism.

Pro-Iranian underground fundamentalist groups, carrying out a campaign of terror against the kingdom, have claimed the murders over the past two years of other Saudi embassy employees.

The targets were shot in Beirut, Ankara and Brussels, as was a Muslim preacher in Brussels. Gunmen failed in an attempt to kill the consul in Karachi.

# Shamir challenges Sharon over party leadership

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has thrown down the gauntlet to arch-rival Ariel Sharon in a power struggle which is affecting U.S. efforts to launch Palestinian-Israeli dialogue.

Shamir said on Israeli Television Friday that if Sharon, who as defence minister launched Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, wanted to replace him as leader of the right-wing Likud Party he should put the question to the Likud Central Committee.

"Maybe he (Sharon) wants to be in charge of Likud. If so, he also needs to put it to the (Likud) Central Committee and the Central Committee will decide," Shamir said.

Shamir and Sharon, now minister of industry and trade, have been jockeying for position in the past weeks in preparation for a showdown Wednesday in their party's Central Committee over peace talks with Palestinians.

Shamir wants to restrict the committee meeting to a vote of confidence on his leadership. He has said he will resign if Central Committee members do not give him a resounding mandate.

Sharon and his party allies have discussed bringing motions before the committee that would stymie compromises on a proposed Palestinian-Israeli dialogue hammered out by Egypt and the United States.

Likud's inner struggles may affect the U.S. timetable for furthering the Mideast peace process.

U.S. and Israeli sources said Friday that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker may invite the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers for talks in Europe next week following PLO concessions on Palestinian peace negotiations.

But the ministerial meeting hinged on the outcome of the power struggle in the Likud, the sources said.

They said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had accepted that Egypt would announce the make-up of the Palestinian delegation. The PLO previously insisted on naming the team.

Israel is adamantly opposed to any PLO participation in the talks, maintaining it is a terrorist organisation.

If Shamir prevails in his party's Central Committee, he will then face intense pressure from his Labour coalition partners and the United States to get peace talks underway.

# Turkey orders tit-for-tat expulsion of Greek envoy

ANKARA (R) — Turkey Saturday ordered the tit-for-tat expulsion of a Greek diplomat in a row over Greece's Muslim minority that threatens to shatter rapprochement between the long-time foes.

A Foreign Ministry official said the Greek consul-general in Istanbul, Elias Kila, would have to leave if Athens confirmed it had ordered the expulsion of a Turkish diplomat based in the northeast Greek town of Komotini.

Greece said Friday it was ordering out consul-general Kemal Gur from Komotini, where 19 people were injured in clashes between Christians and Muslims Monday.

"If the Greek side communicates to us officially its decision to order out our diplomat, then the Greek consul-general in Istanbul will be declared persona non grata," the Foreign Ministry official said.

The semi-official Anatolian News Agency earlier quoted Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz as saying Kila would have to leave Turkey Saturday.

Greek Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras said in Athens that Gur would be expelled because Ankara insisted on describing the Muslim minority in western Thrace as "fellow countrymen" and "citizens of Turkish origin."

Greece describes the 120,000 Muslims in the region, under Ottoman rule until 1913, as Greek Muslims.

The row has forced ties between the NATO neighbours to their lowest level since they nearly went to war over Aegean Sea rights three years ago.

It also appears to have shattered, at least temporarily, rapprochement that began in 1988 after decades of enmity.

European diplomats said they thought the latest row would not get out of hand.

"We are not getting overly worried about it. We are not writing alarming telegrams home," one said.

Turkey earlier this week rejected a request by Athens to withdraw Gur and said it hoped any misunderstanding over words used to describe Muslims in Greece could be dispelled.

"We are sure that if the issue is approached with this framework and with goodwill it will be overcome," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Turkey has accused Greeks of using brute force against ethnic Turks in Komotini and made an international appeal to protect the human rights of ethnic Turks in Greece.

# U.S. dismisses lawsuit by former Lebanese envoy

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal judge has dismissed a lawsuit by the former Lebanese ambassador to Washington, who has been trying to avoid being evicted from his country's embassy.

U.S. District Court Judge Harold Greene ruled that former Ambassador Abdallah Bounhabib was given adequate notice that the United States was recognising the new Lebanese government of President Elias Hrawi. Greene denied the request for a preliminary injunction by a Lebanese faction to which Bounhabib remains loyal.

On Friday night, the embassy was turned over to Hrawi representatives without incident, though with some shouting between the two factions, under the gaze of a contingent of secret service police officers, according to police spokesman Rich Adams.

The Hrawi government has designated former Lebanese consul in Washington, Bassam Naamani, as charge d'affaires pending the arrival of a new ambassador. Naamani has been working in a commercial office arranged by the Arab League.

Bounhabib became Lebanese ambassador to the United States in 1983 and represented the interests of Gen. Michel Aoun, the renegade Lebanese military leader. Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 and dismissed Aoun, who refused to recognise Hrawi's election.

When a group of demonstrators supporting Aoun temporarily occupied parts of the embassy in Washington on Jan. 22, Bounhabib was told the U.S. government would send law enforcement personnel to the premises the next day to remove him and all those attached to the Aoun faction.

Aoun's supporters then sued the U.S. Secretary of State.

In court papers, the State Department said it notified Bounhabib on Dec. 11 that he had been terminated as Lebanese ambassador.

The State Department said it discussed with Bounhabib at that time a request by the new Lebanese government for Bounhabib to vacate the embassy residence by Dec. 20.

"Given these discussions... the court finds that Mr. Bounhabib was adequately informed that the United States, having recognised the Hrawi government, wished to turn the embassy premises over to the representatives of that government," wrote Greene.

# MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

**EC to send emergency aid to Palestinians**

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community's executive commission has said it would send emergency aid to Palestinians living in the occupied territories. The aid, worth 370,000 European Currency Units (\$447,700), will pay for specialised medical services and the hospitalisation of injured civilians, the commission said in a statement.

**Sudan reprieves convicts**

KHARTOUM (R) — The Sudanese government has reprieved some convicts awaiting the amputation of limbs under Sharia Islamic Law, the official Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) said. It quoted Chief Justice Galal Ali Lufi as saying that several sentences had already been amended and others were being reviewed. Those waiting to lose their right hand and left leg would instead serve jail terms ranging from five years to life. Lufi gave no reason for the change. Sharia Law is at the heart of a seven-year war waged by rebels in the mainly Arabist of Christian south against the government in the Muslim, Arabised north. The laws, which prescribe amputation for theft, stoning to death for adultery and other such punishments, were introduced to Sudan in 1983 by President Jaafar Numeiri. They have been largely dormant since Numeiri was ousted in April 1985. The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army wants Sharia replaced by secular law while the ruling junta wants to retain it in areas where Muslims are a majority.

**Pollisario: Morocco bent on pursuing war**

ALGIERS (R) — Polisario guerrillas fighting for independence in the Western Sahara reaffirmed their support for U.N. peace moves there but said Morocco was bent on continuing the 14-year-old war. The Polisario's diplomatic arm, the Arab Sahrawi Democratic Republic, said in a statement Saturday that Morocco recently launched an army recruitment drive among Sahrawi families in southern Morocco. Moroccan authorities in the south were pressuring residents to enlist more than 1,200 new recruits, the Polisario said. "In seeking to increase its army at this time Morocco is giving another proof of its desire to continue the war." On Friday, a separate Polisario statement welcomed the appointment of Johannes Manz as U.N. representative for the Western Sahara. U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is expected to visit the Western Sahara soon in an effort to reactivate a stalled peace drive in the former Spanish colony.

# Afghan rebels seek Islamic aid

MANAMA (Agencies) — A leader of Afghanistan's government in exile, Abdul-Rasoul Sayyaf, left Saturday for Qatar in quest of Islamic aid to help wrest control of Kabul from the government.

Sayyaf, who is prime minister in the exile government, said Mujahadeen forces "are achieving victories... despite the meagre military resources at their disposal," the Gulf News Agency reported.

The Soviet Union has replaced evacuated regular troops but brought in some 60,000 militiamen to back the Moscow-backed Kabul government of President Najib, Sayyaf said.

The Mujahadeen counted on aid from Islamic nations, primarily Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, as well as from the United States, in the guerrilla war they waged against the estimated 100,000 Soviet troops who remained nine years in the country to back the government in Kabul after the monarchy ousted in late 1978.

The Soviet troops left Afghanistan last February under the May 1988 international accord reached in Geneva.

The Mujahadeen, who declared an Islamic Holy war or

Jihad against Communism, formed their provisional government and continued fighting the Kabul forces, vowing to establish an Islamic state throughout Afghanistan.

Sayyaf, who also has visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, is leader of the Ittehad-I-Islami Party. He is accompanied by the reconstruction, interior and defence "ministers" who represent other parties included in the seven-party provisional government.

Mohammad Saeed Hashemi, adviser to the defence minister and secretary of the Harakat-E-Ingilab-Islami Afghanistan Party said that Islamic aid has dwindled after "exaggerated" press reports about inter-Mujahadeen fighting.

"There are differences among the members of the one family but we are not fighting each other," he told the Associated Press in an interview, explaining that it was a basic objective of the tour to offset the harm caused by such reports.

Hashemi said their tour has been successful, singling the Saudi monarch King Fahd for his "unsurpassable generosity" to the Afghan fighters and to the

millions of Afghans who live as refugees because of the war.

He said the Shura Consultative Council or parliamentary body that the government in exile was preparing would be ready within four months, with 70 per cent of Afghan territory already covered to map out electorate and representation.

Areas not yet covered included those on the Soviet borders which needed 30 days of walking to reach.

Meanwhile, an Afghan tribal meeting of more than 15,000 refugees condemned Afghan rebel leaders Friday and called for the return of former King Zahir Shah from exile to lead them.

Shouts of "God is great" greeted calls at the traditional jirga for the king to return. Many people held portraits of him.

Only the king could unite the Afghan nation, torn by civil war for more than 10 years, speakers said at the meeting in Saranan Refugee Camp in western Pakistan.

Zahir Shah, who lives in Rome, has said he is willing to play a role in Afghanistan only if supported by the majority of Afghans.

# Turkish police, leftists clash

ANKARA (R) — Riot police and leftists clashed outside an Ankara mosque Saturday during the funeral service for a lawyer whose slaying raised fears that extremist violence was on the rise again in Turkey. Witnesses said about 30 people were dragged away by police as 6,000 demonstrators chanting "down with fascism" and "there is no terror but fascist murder" tried to march to the grave where Turkish law association head Muzaffer Aksoy was being buried. At least six people, including reporters and one policeman, were reported injured after police with truncheons blocked the demonstrators' path on a main street. A further 3,000 people, including some officials, attended the funeral service at Maitape Mosque as helicopters buzzed overhead. Aksoy was later buried at a nearby graveyard. "Police tolerated recent demonstrations in support of Soviet Azerbaijan but they will not tolerate us," a lawyer, who asked not to be named, told Reuters. Aksoy, a 73-year-old Social Democrat and staunch supporter of parliamentary democracy, was gunned down in a lonely street near his Ankara home Wednesday night.

# Denktash to attend talks with Vasiliou

ANKARA (AP) — Rauf Denktash, president of the breakaway "Turkish Cypriot Republic," said Friday he will attend a U.N.-sponsored meeting with Greek Cypriot President George Vassiliou on Feb. 26 in New York. "We are going to New York with good will. This will be an important test for all of us," Denktash said in a speech at a luncheon given in his honour by Turkish Premier Yildirim Akbulut. Denktash arrived Thursday for a two-day visit and consultations with Turkish officials on the resumption of stalled Cyprus reunification talks. He held a joint meeting Friday with President Turgut Ozal, Premier Yildirim Akbulut, Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz and the chief of general staff, Gen. Necip Toruntay.

# Turkey, Albania to discuss ties

ANKARA (R) — Turkish and Albanian officials will begin talks on Monday at joint economic commission meetings to improve economic ties, the Turkish treasury said in a statement. Albanian Minister of Light Industry Vito Kapo will head the Albanian delegation.

# Egypt sets \$60m bail for Filipino skipper

CAIRO (AP) — An Egyptian magistrate set bail of \$60 million for the release from custody of a Filipino skipper whose cargo ship rammed and destroyed an oil platform in the Gulf of Suez, a defence attorney said Friday. The collision last Dec. 8 spilled natural gas and crude oil from wells operated from the platform owned by Gulf Petroleum Co. (GUPCO), a joint Egyptian-American venture with major operations in the Gulf of Suez between mainland Egypt and Sinai. The Filipino skipper, Vincente M. Abanes, was arrested after the collision and was remanded to custody for 45 days at a prison in southern Egypt. Abanes' ship, the Panayir Sampaguita, was impounded by Egyptian authorities. The 27,652-ton motor bulk carrier was en route from Singapore to France with a consignment of iron and timber when it hit the platform near Ras Shukra, about 224 kilometres south of Suez. The defence attorney, who requested that his name be withheld for legal reasons, said his clients protested the bail decision as a violation of both Egyptian law and an international convention on maritime liabilities. He said that under a 1976 London convention governing liabilities in maritime accidents, the maximum amount payable was the equivalent of 3.3 million Egyptian pounds (\$1.3 million).

# East Beirut fighting reportedly worst in civil war

LARNACA, Cyprus (AP) — Passengers arriving Saturday on the ferry from predominantly Christian east Beirut said fighting between Christian factions was wreaking more damage there than any other battle in 15 years of civil war.

"We never had a war like this," said Robin Haik, 24, who took advantage of a lull in the fighting to escape the brutal exchanges in the Ashrafieh district.

"The Lebanese Forces put all kinds of artillery between every house to try to get the army, and the army tried to hit them with all kinds of shells."

Haik said hundreds of shells fell near his apartment building.

The fierce fighting, which broke out Tuesday, pits Gen. Michel Aoun's troops against militiamen of the Lebanese Forces headed by Samir Geagea.

Traffic on the coastal highway from Ashrafieh to the port at Jounieh, north of Beirut, was reduced because of sniper fire and checkpoints set up by the opposing forces, Haik said.

"There was a car with four bodies in it on the road," he said.

Crew members on the ferry Baroness said 200 burned cars littered the parking lot at the port, evidence of the struggle for control of the tiny naval facility that the Lebanese Forces holds.

They said people at the port told them the fighting in many areas was from street to street.

"One street is controlled by the army, the next by the Lebanese Forces. It's terrible," said crew member Elie, who like his colleagues wanted only his first name used.

"You can't even put your finger on the street," added crew member Danny.

Only 40 passengers got off the boat, which docked just half an hour in Jounieh to pick them up. The ferry usually arrives in the morning and leaves in the evening, but the Baroness docked around 8:30 p.m. (1830 GMT) and left after half an hour to reach this southeast Cyprus port early in the morning.

"It was very bad. There were bombs, rockets, the crew members were afraid and so were the passengers," said chief officer Demetris Anassis.

Crew members said the fighting had passed around Jounieh, with the Lebanese Forces controlling a coastal strip from the Dog River to a point above Amsteh to the north.

Passengers said the sound of gunfire and rockets reached across the port. Most of those who made it into the boat live in Jounieh and its immediate surroundings.

"Our house is just two minutes from the port. That's how we were able to get out," said Tony Helou.

"We don't want to go back again," said his wife Susan.

Lebanese crew members said so far the Syrians and their Lebanese militia allies had apparently stayed out of the fighting.

"If the Syrians attacked it would be a favour," said crewman Elie.

"The Lebanese Forces and army could agree in 15 seconds," said crewman Emile. "The people want just one force."

The crewmen attributed the low passenger load to both the danger of movement and the belief among Christians that the fighting had to stop soon.

Crew and passengers said the clash had been expected for a year, since the previous confrontation between the Christian factions. "We knew a year ago there would come a day when these forces attacked each other," said Danny.

Many passengers did not want to say anything, finding it hard to believe that the Christians were

going for each other's throats.

"It's awful," was all one passenger would say.

Meanwhile trapped men, women and children screamed for their lives in blazing buildings in Beirut.

The Falangist Voice of Lebanon radio station broadcast a special appeal begging civil defence workers to brave artillery barrages to save them.

In the chaos of the enclave's three-day old battle it was impossible to learn whether firemen reached the building or what happened to the people inside.

At mid-evening Friday radio stations reported a major fire burning at the St. Peter and Paul Hospital in Jdeideh, which had been crammed with wounded and had turned others away because it was out of oxygen and other essential supplies.

As night fell the flames of dozens of fires could be seen across the enclave.

Shells exploded in flashes of orange. Bombardments rose to a hysterical pitch. A huge grey cloud of smoke covered the heart of the city.

"It is complete madness — as if the doors of hell were flung open," a resident said.

Hardly an area was left unscathed by the fighting, which pitted Aoun's 15,000 regulars against Geagea's 10,000-man Lebanese Forces militia.

Most of the enclave's 900,000 civilians covered in shelters and corridors.

"We have been in the shelter since dawn. We have eaten all the canned food... we have no more milk for the babies," said distraught Tima Ghanoutis.

"Please tell them to stop only for one hour so we could feed our children."

"Stop this massacre," pleaded one radio station "halt this collective massacre," said another.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR															
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel. 77311-19															
<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b>															
15:30	Programme review	16:00	Children programme	17:10	Football	18:00	News summary in Arabic	18:45	Local programme						
19:00	Local programme	19:45	Programme review	20:00	News in Arabic	20:30	Arabic series	21:30	Programme review						
22:00	Local programme	22:45	Variety programme	23:00	News summary in Arabic										
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b>															
17:50	Tel Pans Tel Pans	18:15	L'ecole de la fin	18:45	News in French	19:15	Arabic series	19:45	Variety programme						
20:00	News in Arabic	20:30	Arabic series	21:30	Programme review	22:00	Local programme	22:45	Variety programme						
23:00	News summary in Arabic														
<b>PRAYER TIMES</b>															
05:45	Fajr	06:24	(Sunrise) Dhuha												
<b>CHURCHES</b>															
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweith, Tel. 810740 St. John's Church, Tel. 624590 St. Joseph's Church of the Annunciation Tel. 624590 St. George's Church, Tel. 661757 St. Raphael's Church Tel. 623363, Tel. 623543 Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771351 Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 773261 St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751 St. George's International Church Tel. 623336 Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 815817 and 654922															
<b>WEATHER</b>															
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology															
<b>CLIMATE</b>															
It will be relatively cold and partly cloudy with central showers of rain and winds will be westerly moderate. In Amman, it will be partly cloudy and rainy at times with southerly moderate wind and rough sea.															
<b>TEMPERATURE</b>															
Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 12, Aqaba 20. Humidity percentage: Amman 56 per cent, Aqaba 38 per cent.															
<b>USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS</b>															
<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>															
<b>AMBULANCE</b> Dr. Walid Al Saadi 633266 Dr. Awwar Minan Al Hajj 771020 Dr. Isam Abu Riq 681967 Dr. Mohammad Inayat 633999 First pharmacy 681912 Second pharmacy 776336 Al Asema pharmacy 677035 Networth pharmacy 623672 Al Sales pharmacy 696730 Yacoub pharmacy 644945															
<b>SHOPS</b>															
Shamsi pharmacy 637660 <b>REPAIRS</b> Dr. Lawrence Badr (-) Al Shams' pharmacy (983238) <b>ZARQA</b> Dr. Musa 'Odeh (-) Khalaf pharmacy 985417															
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>															
Civil Defence Department 661111 Civil Defence Immediate 63041 Civil Defence Emergency 63042 Rescue Police 152, 661111, 637777 Fire Brigade 891228 Road Block 775121 Highway Police 84340 Traffic Police 896590 Public Safety Department 63821 Hotel Complaints 619380 Airport Complaints 661176 Water and Sewerage 67467 Complaints 87467 Amman Municipality 787111 Telephone Regulation 624034 (discretionary authority) 121 Oversea Calls 010230 Central Amman Telephone 623101 Repairs 623101															
<b>HOSPITALS</b>															
<b>AMMAN</b> Thoracic Medical Centre 813813/32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Ann 6442816 Al-Hadi Maternity, J. Ann 6444312 Jabel Amman Maternity 64232 Malhas, J. Amman 636140 Palestine, Shamsi 6647114 St. George's Hospital 669131 University Hospital 84345 Al-Musharraf Hospital 6772719 The Islamic, Abdal 6661237 J. Ann 661646 Italian, Al-Musharraf 7710112 Al-Bashir, J. Ashraf 7751126 Army, Marika 8916115 Queen Alia Hospital 60234050 Al-Hospital 674135															
<b>ABDUL TELEPHONE REPAIRS</b> 661101 <b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> 773111 <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 680100 <b>Water Authority</b> 680100 <b>Jordan Electricity Authority</b> 815615 <b>Electric Power Company</b> 636361 <b>RJ Flight Information</b> 06-33200 <b>Queen Alia Intl. Airport</b> 06-33200															
<b>FOR THE TRAVELLER</b>															
<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>															
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (RJ)2000, where it should always be verified.															
<b>ARRIVALS</b>															
<b>Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)</b>															
08:30	Jeddah (RJ)	08:30	Karachi (RJ)	08:30	Aqaba (RJ)	08:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	08:30	Cairo (RJ)						
08:30	Karachi (RJ)	08:30	Aqaba (RJ)	08:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	08:30	Cairo (RJ)	08:30	London (RJ)						
08:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	08:30	Cairo (RJ)	08:30	London (RJ)	08:30	Paris (RJ)	08:30	Chicago, Vietnam (RJ)						
08:30	London (RJ)	08:30	Paris (RJ)	08:30	Chicago, Vietnam (RJ)	08:30	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)	08:30	London (RJ)						
08:30	London (RJ)	08:30	Paris (RJ)	08:30	Chicago, Vietnam (RJ)	08:30	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)	08:30	London (RJ)						
<b>Other Flights (Terminal 2)</b>															
08:30	Dubai (AZ)	08:30	Karachi (KZ)	08:30	Cairo (MS)	08:30	Dhaka (GK)	08:30	London (BA)						
08:30	Karachi (KZ)	08:30	Cairo (MS)	08:30	Dhaka (GK)	08:30	London (BA)	08:30	Paris (AF)						
08:30	Cairo (MS)	08:30	Dhaka (GK)	08:30	London (BA)	08:30	Paris (AF)	08:30	Rome (AI)						
08:30	Dhaka (GK)	08:30	London (BA)	08:30	Paris (AF)	08:30	Rome (AI)	08:30	London (BA)						
08:30	London (BA)	08:30	Paris (AF)	08:30	Rome (AI)	08:30	London (BA)	08:30	Paris (AF)						
<b>DEPARTURES</b>															
<b>Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)</b>															
07:40	Aqaba (RJ)	07:40	Rome (AI)	07:40	Tunis, Madrid, Casablanca (RJ)	07:40	London (BA)	07:40	Cairo (RJ)						
07:40	Rome (AI)	07:40	Tunis, Madrid, Casablanca (RJ)	07:40	London (BA)	07:40	Cairo (RJ)	07:40	London (BA)						
07:40	Tunis, Madrid, Casablanca (RJ)	07:40	London (BA)	07:40	Cairo (RJ)	07:40	London (BA)	07:40	Cairo (RJ)						
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# Deputies call for activating private sector, cutting public spending

Dr. Nayef Abu Tayeh

Dr. Nayef Abu Tayeh (South Bedouins) spoke about the various challenges that Jordan faces and the endless efforts of His Majesty King Hussein to counter all the plots against this country. The deputy paid tribute to Jordanian Armed Forces and demanded that they get sufficient financial support.

Abu Tayeh requested that the National Medical Institution (NMI) be merged with the Ministry of Health and that the armed forces remain financially independent.

Abu Tayeh urged the government to upgrade its water policy and to keep enough food supplies in the market at reasonable prices.

Ziad Abu Mahfouz

Ziad Abu Mahfouz (Zarqa), was specific in his demands after a brief general statement in which he criticised the indebtedness that the country was plunged into without careful feasibility studies or awareness to development priorities.

The Zarqa deputy urged continued support for the armed forces, continuing food subsidies, widening competition forces and stopping government and public sector extravagance and mismanagement. He also proposed establishing light industries to ease unemployment but at the same time unifying institutions wherever possible to avoid duplication of work.

Abu Mahfouz backed the committee's financial support steering that independent government institutions should incorporate their budget in the general government budget to enable the parliament to examine all the finances of the central government as a whole.

Moreover, the Zarqa deputy called on the executive bodies to improve the conditions of employees by fixing a ceiling to the lowest and highest wages, and to form a parliamentary committee to contact Arab countries and explain Jordan's economic situation to urge them to support the Kingdom.

Saad Al Srou

Saad Al Srou (North Bedouins) was optimistic in his address, noting that if Jordan failed in benefiting from the "plentiful" years, Jordanians have no choice but to carefully monitor the difficult times. He referred to the "difficult triangle" of unemployment, indebtedness and high cost of living and said they were the main problems that should be tackled.

Srou said the solution to the problems begins by admitting first of all that there is no quick and comprehensive way out... a fact which allows the desire to exert pressure on discussing the issue.

Dr. Mohammad Abu 'Ula

Dr. Mohammad Abu 'Ula (Mafraq) proposed improving the condition of hospitals and other services, cutting government spending, and diversifying all capabilities towards production.

"We want to put the guilty to account, to control officials, and to find solutions to unemployment," Abu 'Ula said.

He also proposed that deputies, ministers, and all government employees to begin wearing Jordan-made khaki clothes effective this summer to set an example to all Jordanians.

Mohammad Bakhit Mu'arar

Deputy Mohammad Bakhit Mu'arar (Mafraq) called for reactivating the role of the private and public sectors and investing in Jordan's resources of raw material.

Discussing suitable methods to tackle Jordan's economic problems, Mu'arar called for ensuring Arab aid; preserving agricultural lands, and putting to account all those responsible for financial corruption.

Mu'arar also proposed the establishment of a national aid fund which would provide Arab and Islamic aid to Jordan, other

frontline countries, and the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

He also proposed rationalisation of government expenditures and entrusting the armed forces with the duty of playing a role in the development process.

Deeb Anis Abdul Hafiz

Deputy Deeb Anis Abdul Hafiz (Zarqa) proposed that the government of Prime Minister Madar Badran

1- to reconsider the volume of funds to be spent by official government departments including the radio and television corporation,

2- to reexamine the prospect of opening government offices for five days a week so that a great deal of electricity, water and fuel can be saved, and

3- to reexamine the question of rented government buildings for which the government pays JD 4 million annually. He said that this sum could be used to build proper buildings for which the government can pay in instalments.

Abdul Hafiz criticised the government in general and the Ministry of Agriculture in particular for failing to provide water supplies to the farmers and to provide proper assistance to those who lose crops as a result of natural conditions such as frost.

He said that while the government advocates the cause of tree planting to green the Kingdom, the farmers fail to get sufficient water for agriculture, the backbone of Jordan's economy.

He demanded that the government provide sufficient supplies of water for the farmers and animal feed for stockbreeders. He also called on the government to put an end to corruption, and end injustice in many areas.

Abdul Hafiz, a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, admitted that the Brotherhood's slogan in the election campaign "Islam is the solution" can not be applied altogether. He said solution can come gradually, but will take a long time, and for this reason he suggested that the national economy be Islamic-oriented, that the government terminate the interest on loans systems, adopt an austerity programme starting with those in responsible positions, that large areas in the eastern regions be reclaimed, that the audit bureau intensify its activities to end any embezzlements of public funds, and that the government intensify its control over the companies and industrial operations.

Abdul Hafiz noted that the Zarqa region which he represents, has three Palestinian refugee camps — Hittin, Zarqa and Sukhne — all of which, he said, lack proper health, and public services. "Tens of thousands of people live in the camps which have only one approach and are congested and lack a healthy atmosphere."

He demanded that the government do something to improve conditions.

The deputy criticised the work of the National Medical Institution (NMI) which he said did not live up to expectations. "The NMI has been established for two years now, but its failure to carry out its tasks rendered it obsolete. Failures, he said, can be felt in the shrinking of hospital services and the shortage of essential medicines."

In his speech, Abdul Hafiz discussed the need for Jordan to have a strong army which, he said, is needed to drive the invaders of Arab Palestine. He said Arab Palestine is from the sea to the River Jordan and the Jordanian Armed Forces which shield the Arab Nation are needed to evict the Zionists from the Arab land.

Hananeh Mansour

Deputy Hananeh Mansour (Amman) said that the 1990 fiscal budget will not achieve its objectives unless rationalisation is conducted at all official government departments. He also called for providing Jordanian citizens with services meeting life needs and based on justice. Mansour also stressed confidence that Jordan will be capable of surmounting its current problems once behaviours have been rectified.

Abdul Latif Arabiyat

Deputy Abdul Latif Arabiyat from the Salt remarked that the budget report was marked with objectivity and responsibility, but it lacked a general philosophy to govern the future budgets. He said that a fiscal budget is a plan that can have a great impact on the country's economy and therefore a clear policy is required to guide the government's future

budget plans.

Referring to the various aspects of the budget report, Arabiyat called on the government:

1- To deal with the question of unemployment through reorganising the national workforce, encouraging investments in small businesses.

2- To put an end to borrowing which, he said, has detrimental consequences on the nation. He said that clear policies should be drawn up in this matter and the public debt law should be amended to stem internal borrowing.

3- To reexamine budgets of public companies in which the government holds 51 per cent equity.

4- To create incentives for expatriates to encourage them to invest in Jordan.

5- To carry out a purge in government and public administration so as to have a strong and qualified civil service system.

6- To avoid appointing people in positions under contract and to adhere to the regulations set by the Civil Service Commission.

7- To maintain subsidies for basic commodities to the people but that priority should be given to needy groups.

Arabiyat also demanded that the Zakat fund run by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, be developed into an Islamic fund capable of providing aid and solving socio-economic problems.

He thanked the government in the name of the Muslim Brotherhood for responding favourably to its call to form a committee to study loans for agricultural projects and housing.

Arabiyat also urged the government to set a new system of accepting students at Jordanian universities with a view to providing a better service covering the largest sector of students.

Ziad Al Shweikh

Maan Deputy Ziad Al Shweikh said that the 1990 budget analysis is more important than those of the past for several reasons. It comes as the Zionist danger increases and at a time of a prevailing economic and financial crisis with its obvious results of unemployment, inflation, external and internal indebtedness and disorders in the economic and financial systems, Shweikh said.

He said that no solution to the crisis can be reached without knowing the reasons that caused it. "We admit that the government's budget report this year was objective and realistic in some of its parts, and for the first time it defined some internal causes for the crisis besides the external causes. But it did not mention all the internal aspects that led to the crisis, particularly the chronic disorder in the economic structure, and the weakness and backwardness of the production infrastructure as well as the mismanagement of economic institutions," Shweikh added.

Shweikh said that any efforts exerted to solve the economic problems should be accompanied by the following policies and procedures:

First, the government should activate, promote and extend the role of private sector institutions and remove all obstacles that obstruct this sector's movement.

Second, bolstering and deepening the democratic march in all the political, economic and social affairs.

Third, adopting modern scientific policies and procedures to develop and modernise the administrative system.

Fourth, increasing the role of the parliament, audit bureau, and the mass media.

Shweikh criticised estimated increase in income tax revenues from JD 54 million to JD 100 million noting that this would "adversely affect these very tax revenues and standard of economic motives" in the future.

Discussing the issue of inflation, Shweikh said: "The budget does not include evidence that the government used it as a tool to combat inflation problem." Shweikh added that the budget failed to present proposals on means to combat unemployment and did not include allocations adequate to develop local production projects.

Touching on foreign indebtedness, Shweikh said: "The figures of the 1990 fiscal budget do not show that there will be an improvement in the situation related to foreign indebtedness. On the contrary indebtedness will increase because a total of JD 87 million will be settled at a time when about JD 253 million in foreign debt will be acquired."

He called for a courageous revision of past mistakes to avoid their recurrence.

## Jordan laments lack of Arab food security

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab World is going through a critical stage in view of its increasing dependence on foreign sources for food and the Arab failure to carry out projects that can yield sufficient amounts of food staff for the Arab population, Ministry of Agriculture Secretary General Sami Sunna said here Saturday.

The Arab World has increased its reliance on external sources to meet its needs for lean meat and animal feed as the agricultural lands in the Arab World continue to shrink due to building operations and industry in areas which used to be grown with wheat, Sunna said in an address to the opening session of a six-day training course on techniques and methodology to improve barley cultivation.

Sunna said wheat and barley were grown in semi-arid areas which receive limited amounts of rainfall insufficient for the cultivation of grain and cereals.

The course is organised by the International Centre for Agricultural Research and Dry Areas (ICARDA), which has a regional office in Amman. Participants in the course represent Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Qatar.

The course will be conducted by specialists from ICARDA and from Jordan, according to an ICARDA official.

The course is part of a Mashreq project and is sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The project is being implemented in Jordan, Syria and Iraq, with technical assistance from ICARDA.

According to ICARDA officials, the project aims at helping increase barley, pasture and sheep production in low-rainfall areas of the three countries. Through the project, said an ICARDA official, training will be provided to technicians working in the field to upgrade their knowledge, abilities and skills in barley and livestock production, and in transferring available technology to farmers and sheep owners.

## Armenians mourn Jerusalem patriarch

AMMAN (Agencies) — The Armenian community in Jordan and the Holy Land was in a state of mourning Saturday over the death of the Armenian patriarch of Jerusalem, Yeghishhe Derderian, who died Thursday of a heart attack at his residence in the St. James Convent in the Old City of Jerusalem. He died at the age of 80.

The Armenian bishop in Amman Saturday began receiving condolences.

Derderian, one of the three custodians of Jerusalem's Christian holy places, died at about 9 p.m. (1900 GMT) Thursday, Church Secretary Father George Hintlian told the AP in Jerusalem. He said Derderian had been ill with influenza for two days.

Bells of mourning pealed in the Old City's Armenian quarter to announce the death, and dozens of congregation members rushed to the convent.

Armenian women, dressed in black mourning clothes, greeted each other somberly as they entered to pray. Black flags were hung beside the white and red flag of the patriarch.

Derderian, who was born in the eastern Turkish city of Van, came to Jerusalem in 1922, seven years after his family was killed in the 1915

massacre in which hundreds of thousands of Armenian residents of the Ottoman empire were slain.

He studied at the St. James Theological Seminary and served as its dean before being named deputy patriarch in 1949. In 1960, he became patriarch of Jerusalem, Hintlian said.

Derderian never married, although Armenian clergymen are permitted to do so.

"He was very outspoken on Armenian affairs," said Hintlian. For example, during January celebrations of the Armenian Christmas, Derderian accused Soviet authorities of not doing enough to stop the violence in the southern Caucasus between Azeris and Armenians. Derderian at the time appealed to world leaders to "stop the continuing blood-bath."

Derderian also wrote 22 books, including biographies of religious figures and poetry, Hintlian said. "He was quite informed about the world and he was a great traveller," added Hintlian.

Derderian was the spiritual leader of 8,000 Armenians in Jordan, Israel, and the occupied West Bank. He was also one of the three custodians of Jerusalem's holy places, along with the Greek Orthodox and



Yeghishhe Derderian

Latin patriarchs.

Hintlian said the funeral was tentatively scheduled for the middle of next week, adding that hundreds of clergymen from abroad would attend the burial.

Among the expected guests are Catholicos Vazken, head of the mother church in Soviet Armenia, and Catholicos Karekin, head of the Lebanese branch, Hintlian said.

There are about 7.5 million Armenians worldwide, including one million in the United States, Hintlian said.

The Armenian church is one of the Eastern Rite churches which are organised along ethnic lines and accept the authority of the Pope but have considerable autonomy in ritual and questions of discipline.

## Unity key theme of ACC Parliament talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Sleiman Arar Saturday described the outcome of the first meeting of parliamentary committees of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries held in Baghdad last week as fruitful and positive.

The recommendations adopted by the meeting represented "the minimum level of the Arab people's aspirations for pan-Arab unity," Arar said upon his return here from Baghdad.

Arar, who led Jordan's 15-member delegation to the meeting, told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the committee endorsed a statute and discussed various basic issues related to "the critical stage through which the Arab World is now passing."

Particular attention was given to the situation in the occupied Palestinian land and the influx of Jewish immigrants, he said. The situation in Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran situation in the Gulf were also reviewed, he said.

He said the committee's members — representing Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen — stressed the need for closer cooperation among Arab economic blocs in the face of other major economic blocs and called for pan-Arab unity to confront common challenges.

Arar delivered Jordan's address at the meeting, which was opened by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Thursday, noting that the way was now open for parliaments of the ACC countries to work together to achieve the goals of the council which was set up last February.

"In view of the international situation and the continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands, the Arabs have no alternative but to unite into one force capable of confronting the challenges," Arar told the meeting. He said that the influx of Jews to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip was "another international conspiracy against the Arab Nation."

## NAF survey to reveal number of needy families

By Lima Nahil  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (NAF) — The National Aid Fund (NAF) has initiated a survey designed to reveal the number of needy families in Jordan in order to organise monthly aid supplements for them depending on their needs, according to NAF Director-General Khalil Al Faouri.

Faouri told the Jordan Times that teams of social workers, in cooperation with local community leaders from the public and the private sectors, were carrying out the survey, which is expected to be completed by March 30.

"Once the survey has been completed, NAF will take steps to introduce amendments to the NAF's laws and regulations in a bid to expand its services and cover various needy groups," Faouri said.

He said the survey teams were seeking to determine the number of needy families and the type of assistance these families require.

Families with monthly income of JD 80 are entitled to NAF assistance while those who receive JD 40 a month could be receiving more, but everything depends on the number of needy families as will be revealed by the survey, Faouri added.

"The JD 40 aid given to needy families which have no other income, as decided upon three years ago, is not enough now and arrangements are being made to reconsider the situation and to increase the size of aid," Faouri added.

"The NAF will not wait for needy groups to call for help. The fund will try to find them and provide them with assistance," he added.

At present, Faouri noted, the NAF provides monthly aid to 10,000 families, spending on them approximately one quarter of a million dinars a month. In addition, the NAF has provided aid for people to start businesses. Altogether the fund has financed 250 projects, spending JD 200,000, Faouri added.

The NAF provides lump sum aid for families which suddenly lose their breadwinners and tries to find a way for providing training to other members of the family to earn a living.

## Information specialists review papers

AMMAN (Petra) — Specialists entrusted with following up the implementation of resolutions adopted by inter-governmental conferences on information policies began a two-day meeting in Amman Saturday to review two working papers dealing with surveys and needs of information services in the Arab World.

The meeting is organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) and the Amman-based regional office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Addressing the opening session, Dr. Saadeddin Ibrahim, the ATF president, urged the participants to submit applicable resolutions. He said previous Arab conferences on information and com-

munications issued around 6,000 recommendations dealing with similar matters but so far none have been implemented.

Adnan Saleem from the UNESCO office said the meeting would address training and production of programmes and ways to support the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA) along with other issues.

Saleem stressed that previous resolutions designed to promote cooperation in information areas should be implemented. UNESCO has allocated funds to help Arab states set up data banks in information and news material, which will be located at the premises of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the Syrian News Agency, SANA, and the North Yemeni

News Agency, SABA, and has funds for training personnel, according to Saleem.

Dr. Nawaf Udwan from FANA said the federation had hired an Arabist channel to benefit news exchange programmes among Arab countries. He said the move was made to promote communication links and to help Arab countries exchange cultural and social development experiences.

Delegates taking part in the two-day meeting represent a number of Arab universities, including Yarmouk University, and several organisations like FANA and the African Centre for Training Journalists in addition to the information department at the Arab League.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**SOVIET ENVOY VISITS AQABA:** Soviet Deputy Minister for foreign affairs economic relations V.F. Morozov visited Aqaba port Saturday and was briefed on the port's activities, services and operations. The deputy minister and his delegation visiting Jordan talks for talks on finalising agreements on rescheduling Jordan's debt to the Soviet Union. The delegation will seek to reach agreement on about \$230 million, representing Jordan's debt repayment instalments due in 1989 and 1990, linking part of them to exports of Jordanian products to the Soviet Union, according to official sources.

**LAND REVENUES:** Revenues collected by the Department of Lands and Survey in January amounted to JD 1,974,006 compared with JD 1,565,818 in January, 1989, according to Ahmad Hussein, the department's acting director general.

**UNIVERSITY STAFF COMPLAINT:** University of Jordan employees are complaining about a new system which is being introduced concerning their promotion. A group of employees were quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, as saying that under the new system they have to wait for 10 years for a promotion.

**CLEANING CAMPAIGN:** A public safety committee in South Shmeh has organised a cleanliness campaign covering areas from North Shmeh town in the north to the Dead Sea in the south. The area is normally visited by weekend vacationers.



Tawfiq Abu Khajil

## Sri Lanka lauds links with Arabs

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sri Lanka attaches great importance to its relations with the Arab World and will continue to extend support for the Arab and Palestinian causes, according to the honorary Sri Lanka consul in Amman.

In a statement issued on the occasion of the Feb. 4 anniversary of Sri Lanka's independence day, Honorary Consul Tawfiq Abu Khajil said Sri Lanka was also seeking to further strengthen its ties with the Arab countries.

"The Arab issues, especially the Palestine question, are given high concern" by Sri Lanka, Abu Khajil said. "The Sri Lanka government adopts the Arab attitudes in international circles without hesitation," he added.

Abu Khajil wished welfare and prosperity to the Sri Lankan people and for the strengthening the forces of stability, democracy and peace.

## 'Arabic music faces onslaught, needs boost'

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 12th meeting of the executive board of the Arab Academy of Music and the first Arab Music Rostrom were opened here Saturday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

Dr. Hani Al Amad, secretary general of the Ministry of Culture, told the opening session, which was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, that the Arab World was now facing an onslaught of Western music due to the lack of proper musical training in Arab countries.

"There is a dire need for planning educational programmes that include teaching of music and for distributing works in Arabic music," he said. The Ministry of Culture, Amad said, supports the creation of national committees to operate in each Arab country to give attention to music teaching and to maintain contacts with similar international organisations.

Brigadier General Tareq Abdul Hakim of Saudi Arabia,

president of the Arab League Academy of Music, told the meeting that music should be made to represent Arab culture in general and reflect the national culture in particular.

Saturday's board meeting is part of a week-long programme that includes Arab and international activities. The first Arab Music Rostrom was organised by the International Music Council set up by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the Arab Academy of Music in cooperation with the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's (NHIF) National Music Conservatory.

The Arab Broadcasting Union and the National Music committees of the Arab member states will take part. The week-long programme also includes a seminar entitled "Arab music in Jordan," a series of concerts presented by local groups and performances by local, Arab and international musicians.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

**EXHIBITION**

★ A plastic art exhibition which includes paintings, sculptures and ceramic works at the Spanish Cultural Centre — 5:00 p.m.

**LECTURE**

★ A lecture by the director of the Egyptian Scientific, Medical Society, Dr. Mohammad Abdul 'Al, entitled "AIDS — the disease and the medicine" — at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation — 6:00 p.m.

**FILMS**

★ A German video entitled "Daf Jahr der Hoffnung" at the Goethe Institute — 8:30 p.m.

★ A German video entitled "Themen" at the Goethe Institute — 7:00 p.m.

★ A feature film entitled "Life with Father" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

★ A video entitled "Porterhouse Blue" at the British Council — 5:00 p.m.

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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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### Sunday's Economic Pulse

## Balance of payments figures improved in 1989

By Dr. Fahed Faneek

PROPER management of the balance of payments is the real challenge to the economic policy of Jordan in the coming years. The problem is the shortage in foreign currency, which, as it stands now, is not sufficient to accommodate all the country's needs and commitments. Without a healthy balance of payments, the Central Bank would not be able to rebuild its reserves and effectively intervene in the market to protect the stability of the exchange rate.

Although Arab and foreign financial aid is extremely important, the backbone of the reform of the current balance of payments account is the increase of exports and the reduction of imports of both goods and services.

Tentative statistics for 1989, the first year in the five year national economic correction programme, indicate that exports were up by at least 15 per cent, and imports were down by a similar percentage, all calculated in terms of dollars. Thus the financing of imports from the proceeds of exports rose from 35 per cent in 1988 to over 50 per cent in 1989. This was obviously a substantial structural improvement.

It means that the Jordanian economy is extremely flexible and manageable. It responds to changes in policies and measures. If any thing, the improvement exceeded the most optimistic expectations.

But commodities are not everything. The balance of services is

equally important. Services, like commodities, can be imported and exported against foreign exchange. It is regrettable that the performance of services in the balance of payments for 1989 did not improve but, retreated. The reason for the services set-back was the reduction in expatriates remittances. However, the improvement in the commodity side was more than sufficient to cover the deterioration in the services side. The overall result was a net improvement in the current account. It is hoped that the remittances from expatriates will pick up gradually to return to its 1987 level, as long as the stability of the economy holds.

The deficit in the balance of payments for 1988 was in the order of 6 per cent of gross domestic product. The economic correction programme looks for the gradual reduction of this deficit over five years to 1993. What was achieved in this area during 1989 was far better than what was targeted in the programme. There is every reason to believe that the improvement will continue in 1990, but perhaps at a slower pace, as long as the government and the Parliament continue to be wholeheartedly committed to the programme, despite the opposing voices here and there, which so far failed to come up with a practical alternative.

The improvement of the balance of payments does not come about through more rigid restrictions on the flow of foreign currencies. It needs more confidence in the future. At one time

Jordan witnessed a massive flight of Arab capital into Jordan. Unfortunately, in recent years, the direction of capital flight was reversed. The statistics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) indicate that private Jordanian capital abroad did not increase as of mid-1989. The capital flight was halted and the foreign exchange is currently available in the parallel (black) market at the same bank rate or cheaper.

The state budget is a crucial factor in the determination of the factors that influence the balance of payments. The deficit in the budget is normally translated into a deficit in the current account of the balance of payments. The service of foreign debts is a direct level of public expenditure and tax collection is naturally reflected positively and negatively on the balance of payments. It takes fiscal, monetary, trade and developmental tools, operated in full coordination and harmony, to manage the balance of payments for results. The surplus achieved in 1989 should not tempt us to ease our correction drive. The improvement could not have occurred had it not been for the re-scheduling of instalments, and capitalisation of interest. However, the surplus should serve to convince the IMF and the creditors alike that the grace period given to Jordan was not in vain. It was not time lost. It was time needed to put the house in order, a big operation that may take five years or more.

## Time to move onto harder tasks

THE ADOPTION of the 1990 budget by the Lower House of Parliament on Saturday is tantamount to a second vote of confidence in the government of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, albeit by a smaller majority this time around.

The support for the austerity budget of JD 1.05 billion came in the wake of heated and comprehensive debate of the issues and problems associated not only with the economic and fiscal policies of the government but also with the many other political and social subjects that reflected the concerns of our parliamentarians. After most deputies took the floor to express their anxieties and air their views, even their aspirations and dreams, the time finally came yesterday to cast their vote. As it turned out, the vote indicated the deputies' approval of and support for the government's budget and its promises and efforts to strengthen it further.

No doubt the majority of parliamentarians have had a gut feeling all along that the government of Mudar Badran shared with them their concerns, worries and hopes. But the deputies must also have felt that the realities inherited from the past curtailed the state's freedom and ability to redress them at once.

It has been understood that the Badran government is serious about dealing urgently and effectively with the issues of unemployment and the rising cost of living which have afflicted our lives in recent times. Also, there has been little doubt that the government would take note of and act on the proposals and ideas submitted in earnest by the various parliamentarians to rectify the social and other hardships that so many Jordanians now experience for no fault of their own.

The fact that the government had already earned its vote of confidence in January on the basis of its proposed socio-political and economic policies and guidelines has made it that much simpler for Mr. Badran and his colleagues to win the vote of the legislature on Saturday. It is therefore only natural that the reservoir of trust and confidence in the government which was shown in January would spill over to its draft budget law that was formulated in the first place with much of the concerns of Jordanians in mind. These shared feelings and perspectives have clearly put the government and the Lower House on the same wavelength and facilitated the adoption of the 1990 budget, as the least painful solution to the economic and fiscal woes of the country. And now that another vote of confidence was realised by the prime minister and his team it is time to go on with the harder task and responsibility to translate the principal features of the budget into realities.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

IN HIS meeting with the Press Association on Thursday King Hussein underlined the dangers posed to the Arab Nation and the role which the Arabs should play now in dealing with them, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday. The paper referred to the continued Israeli attempts to control all Arab territories and the ongoing efforts to absorb more immigrants to be settled on Arab land. It said that the King has warned of this danger to the nation and urged the media to contribute towards spreading awareness among the public and to shoulder national responsibilities at this crucial stage. Indeed the nation is at a crossroads and facing immense challenges directed to its own existence, and there can be no alternative to unified action to thwart Israel's plans in the occupied region, said the paper. Jordan, which is now entering a new stage of democratic rule, should be able to sound the alarm before other countries with regard to the influx of Jews in Palestine, and should call the world's attention to the grave danger in the region, said the paper. It noted that the media in the Kingdom has a serious and responsible role to play in this respect, and can be of immense benefit to rally the Arab ranks in the face of the common dangers.

Writing in Al Ra'i Arabic daily, columnist Tareq Masarweh points an accusing finger to Tehran as being behind the assassination of the three Saudi Arabian diplomats in Thailand. The writer says that Iran is now exercising its terrorism against the Arabs following its failure in the Gulf war and its failure also on the domestic front. But, he says that it is most unfortunate that the Iranians are using Arab nationals to carry out the terrorist activities in Europe, Lebanon, Kuwait and now Thailand. The writer notes that the Iranians have all along been hostile to the Arab Nation, regardless of the ruler the shah or the Khomeini; and Tehran has never concealed its hatred to the Arab Nation. It seems Tehran is taking revenge on Riyadh for executing Iranian agents who carried out terrorist actions in Mecca, and is trying to exercise pressure on Saudi Arabia to change its position, the writer adds. One cannot forget Tehran's open collaboration with Israel and the United States in a common effort to weaken the Arab Nation; and therefore one has to bear in mind that although Tehran's terrorist actions sometimes change its hostile attitude remains the same, the writer concludes.

Al Dustour daily commented on a report by the human rights organisation Amnesty International in which it exposes Israeli's crimes against the Arab population of occupied Palestine. The paper referred to the intensification of repressive measures, the random shooting and the deportation of civilians which the Israelis carry out and which is being deplored by Amnesty International. It said that the report should be circulated by the Arabs to various parts of the world with the hope that the conscience of many people can be alerted to the plight of the Palestinian people, and realise the neo-Nazi rule which they are being subjected to in Palestine. It is indeed surprising to hear the world being moved by the Western propaganda campaigns, advocating the cause of the Jews in the Soviet Union who lead a normal life, and nothing is being said about the Palestinians who face the Israeli bullets day and night, the paper noted. It said that the Israelis who continue to commit all kinds of barbaric actions are allowed to escape punishment, while the world continues to respond with silence in the face of grave injustice in Palestine.

(Continued from page 1)

strong national economy that can face any eventuality. This programme was not imposed on Jordan by any source and it is not true that this programme will only serve the creditors.

This programme has helped the government to reschedule a large part of its foreign debts, giving the national economy a breathing space and enabling it to resume growth.

#### Subsidies for food

The government is keen on providing basic commodities at the present rate of prices without imposing on the public the difference in value that resulted from the devaluation of the dinar. This is being done despite the fact that the prices of all commodities in the countries of origin have gone up. The government has allocated JD 60 million in the budget to subsidise these commodities. It should be noted, however, that the total amount of subsidies will reach JD 72 million, like last year, and the difference will be made up from earnings by the Ministry of Supply from the mills, silos and bakeries.

Some deputies said the subsidies do not differentiate between the rich and the poor. The government is aware of this and has been studying alternative policies with the Financial Committee so that the needy will benefit.

The government will seek to rationalise subsidies and will find means to extend help to those who are really in need. The government is open to suggestions in this respect.

#### Salary increases

Some deputies discussed the subject of salary increases for government employees. The government is directing its attention to this matter since civil servants and armed forces personnel are the base of the work force of the country. The government and the Financial Committee have given due attention to this subject, but it was found that the increase will bring about an increase in the amount of budget deficit, and that in turn will lead to an increase in debts and inflation. A one-dinar increase in the salary of each of civil servant and pensioner will burden the treasury with JD 4.2 million. This means that if JD 10 is added to the monthly salaries the total extra cost will amount to JD 42 million.

The government is keen on reducing the burden imposed on civil servants and pensioner by the soaring prices and therefore it continues to subsidise the basic food commodities and seeks to stabilise prices. The government also shoulders the cost of running the military and civil service consumer corporations at an annual cost of JD 4 million. The government plans to expand the services of the two institutions.

#### Unemployment

The government realises the social, economic and political impacts of the unemployment problem. It also realises that there is no magic solution to the problem that can appease all groups. Therefore, the government is determined to adopt practical steps to curb its effects but the following points should be taken into consideration:

1. The National economy has not been able to absorb the increase in the number of workers returning from the Gulf, which lately witnessed a drop in demands for Jordanian workers.
2. Jordan has more than 80,000 unemployed people at a time when it also employs 175,000 non-Jordanian workers. This means that jobs are available for

Jordanians if they want to replace foreign workers.

3. Available data reveals that the country has a large number of unemployed males with limited skills who once had jobs but are now jobless.

4. Jordan has a large number of unemployed people due also to the high rate of population growth — exceeding 3.4 per cent annually. The government takes all these points into consideration and will try to solve the unemployment problem in accordance with the following:

- A. Organising the Jordanian labour market to try to employ Jordanians in place of foreign workers in a gradual way.
- B. Increasing job opportunities by giving priority to investment in projects which can absorb workers. The government will also introduce amendments to laws and regulations to offer incentives.

At the same time, the government will opt for smaller projects so that they can absorb more workers. Laws will give incentives to small businesses so that they can be attractive to investors.

C. Creating a proper climate, giving incentive to Jordanian organisations to export services and products.

D. Developing vocational training institutions to act more freely in coping with the need for skilled labour and to train personnel to take over jobs now being carried out by non-Jordanians.

E. Providing information and data about the labour market on a continuous basis.

F. Speeding up the creation of an employment fund which can help find jobs for the unemployed, especially those with special skills, by providing funds and technical support.

G. Creating employment offices to help find work for job-seekers.

H. Seeking jobs for Jordanians abroad through Jordanian embassies.

#### High cost of living

The government will deal with the question of soaring prices as under:

1. To achieve social justice, the government will provide the basic commodities at reasonable prices, especially to the less fortunate groups.
2. The government will adopt a policy which would not discourage the private sector from embarking on investment projects.
3. The government will adopt a policy which would not allow a decline in the quality of locally-produced commodities which could prevent Jordanian products from competing in external markets.

In the light of these, the government will differentiate among four types of commodities and services:

1. Basic food commodities essential for the limited-income groups. The government will, in the short term, continue to subsidise these commodities and the treasury will shoulder the difference in prices. But, in the medium term, the government will seek to achieve social justice by providing subsidies to poor families only.
2. Social services which the government institutions provide, such as electricity, water, education and health. The government seeks to achieve justice here by adopting a system that differentiates between small consumers with limited income and large consumers. The government will continue to provide free education services at the compulsory level for all social groups and will back and subsidise higher education. All needy groups will be helped from paying for health

ate among groups when it provides such services by preventing rich people from benefiting from subsidised services.

3. The government will deal with commodities which are being monopolised. It will continue to price all commodities with regard to its cost in the short term, but will, in the long term, lay the infrastructure that can encourage competition that should put an end to monopoly of any commodity.

4. The fourth type covers commodities and services that are not included within the first three categories.

Some of these are subject to government pricing while others are not. Since most of these commodities are regarded as neither basic nor subject to local monopoly, the government will allow market forces to set prices. Owing to the effect of this policy on production and investment, this policy will be characterised by clarity and stability so as to protect the rights of investors, industrialists, and merchants without violating the principles of social justice. The government will establish necessary parallel markets to meet any urgent need and curtail inflated prices so that people with limited income will continuously receive these commodities at reasonable prices.

The economic adjustment plan is based, in the first place, on developing the efficiency of the public sector and reducing its size as much as possible in return for expansion and diversification of the investment of the private sector. The plan takes into consideration the economic circumstances the country is passing through. That is why the investment policy will witness a clear change towards investment in order to achieve two main objectives: Increase in foreign currency revenues to help in tackling foreign debts and to create new job opportunities.

The government will undertake the following measures to encourage investment:

1. Cancellation of administrative restrictions related to setting up industrial projects. Investors will be given the freedom to set up industries with no administrative restrictions.
2. Reviewing the law on encouragement of investment and simplifying standards for granting exemptions.
3. Studying the role of the Department of Standards and Specifications and enabling it play a leading role in improving quality, efficiency, and competitive nature of national industries.
4. Establishing a framework for the process on financing exports and providing further banking facilities for the export of non-traditional products.
5. Developing the facilities offered by Industrial Cities Corporation and the free zones as well as securing further funds for the Industrial Development Bank.
6. Simplifying export procedures and curtailing restrictions.

Owing to the importance of the services sector in Jordan, efforts are currently exerted to study the most successful methods to develop this sector and to enable it absorb additional manpower. Efforts are also exerted to create service institutions in the private sector capable of exporting these services to neighbouring countries.

I listened with great attention and care to all demands and proposals forwarded by deputies and related to the governors and regions they represent. I was convinced with the importance of conducting a serious and comprehensive study about the people's worries and aspirations. The government will undertake a scientific socio-economic and administrative survey and define priori-

ties and costs in a way different from direct reports that neither look into the depth of problems nor provide comprehensive solutions. Such a survey will help the government reach an accurate mechanism through which all demands can be classified and solutions could be reached. A quick review of the nature of demands and views I heard from you on the governors and regions you represent may lead to classification as such:

First: Administrative demands that can be categorised as:

- a. Demands that can be solved through administrative means but without incurring public spending.
- b. Demands that can be solved administratively and funds are available.
- c. Demands that can be solved administratively but need spending.

Second: Administrative demands that are attainable, or need allocations of extra funds, or require a long-term development programme. The government will do its best to carry out the demands requiring immediate administrative measures or other funds already allocated in the budget. All administrative measures demanding additional spendings will be seriously considered when preparing the next budget.

## Jardaneh explains allocations, debts

(Continued from page 1)

The government will however reexamine the situation and will cancel telephones granted to officials if they were found unnecessary.

7. The Financial Committee said that only JD 90 million have been allocated for development in the 1990 budget, but did not mention the amounts obtained through local revenues to be spent on industrial projects, and services like schools, hospitals, communications etc. These will all help to increase economic

growth.

8. The committee asked about a loan to the Jordan Cement Company in the 1990 budget. I would like to explain that the South Cement Company was merged with the Jordan Cement Factories Company in 1985 and the government granted the company a loan under an agreement, which stated that the company will pay back the loan by 1.1.1991 in two six-monthly instalments. Under the agreement, the government pledged to give the loan between 1986 and 1990.

## Expenditure cut by JD 11.8 m

(Continued from page 1)

a general economic, financial and social policy aimed at reducing private and public consumption, cuts expenditure and promises increased internal revenue through higher income on the higher income group and more efficient collection of revenues.

Responding to demands raised by deputies during the debate on the budget, Prime Minister Mudar Badran pledged in an address made before Saturday's vote that the government would seek to alleviate the hardships posed by the Kingdom's foreign debt burden.

He also outlined a series of measures to address the unemployment problem, rationalise public spending, ensure proper channelling of food subsidies — which, he said, may go up to JD 72 million — to the really needy, continue to support the education and health sector and to study various demands put forward by deputies for development and services in their respective constituencies.

He said, however, it would be impossible to meet demands made by some parliamentarians for raising salaries of civil servants, who were hit hard over the past two years by soaring inflation and restrictions on overtime pay.

"If we were to give a JD 1 raise in the salary of every civil servant

this year it would cost JD 4 million so a JD 10 raise would mean JD 42 million," Badran told the House.

The premier said that Jordan's 80,000 unemployed citizens could be absorbed by gradually decreasing the number of foreign workers whom he estimated at 175,000.

The House's Financial Committee, which debated the budget daily for over three weeks, originally submitted proposals aimed at cutting the budget by JD 15.359 million and readjusting allocations to some ministries and public departments to curb what it described as unnecessary spending.

Deputies, however, Saturday rejected proposed cuts totalling JD 3,670 million from the budget of the Public Security Department (JD 1.5 million) and universities (JD 2 million) as well as JD 170,000 from allocations to the Foreign Ministry.

In the current spending tables proposed for this year's fiscal budget, the House approved a proposal by the Financial Committee to increase the budget of the National Aid Fund and added JD 2.5 million to its proposed budget of JD 2.2 million.

Allocations for spending by the Ministry of Information were reduced by JD 136,000 through a JD 70,000 cut in the JD 270,000 budget of the Jordan information bureau in Washington, D.C., and

scrapping JD 66,000 in allocations to the government-owned "Al Tammiah" magazine and the media development department.

In capital expenditure, Badran opposed a proposed cut of JD 170,000 in the budget of the Foreign Ministry. He said the allocations were made to ministries which had no furniture whatsoever.

"We established a consulate in Jeddah and an embassy in Rome. If you decide that we shouldn't open them then cancel the allocations," Badran told the House while defending the allocations.

The House rejected a proposed JD 2 million cut in allocations for Jordan's four universities even after Ensour explained that these cuts would not affect the actual funds available to the universities in 1990.

Ensour added that even after the proposed cuts in universities' allocations "they will still receive an extra income of JD 1.5 million."

The House approved a JD 6 million cut in the proposed JD 12 million government aid to the Jordan Cement Factory Company to help it cover its loans.

The minister of youth was asked to avert a proposed JD 300,000 cut in the capital expenditure of his ministry's budget. The amount was originally allocated to establishing squash courts, a new known do centre and horse riding arena at the Hussein Sports City.



## Spirits, numbers, stars

Interest in the science of astrology is increasing among the young generation, especially because of the fact that it deals with the unknown, predicting the future and analysing the major characteristics of people's personalities, Saeda Kilani interviews one of Jordan's astrologers.



Muhammad Abdul Hadi

AMMAN — After 37 years of continuous study in spiritualism, astrology and numerology, Muhammad Abdul Hadi has become one of the few experts in the field in Jordan. He predicts the future and major events in one's life and personality through "basic and scientific analysis," he says.

With an average of 10 to 15 "clients" a week, Abdul Hadi tries to apply his knowledge of astrology in analysis of people's personalities, lives and careers. In turn, the clients themselves could deduct how this science operates and consequently apply it on their future, according to Abdul Hadi.

Abdul Hadi has written three books, but says he was disappointed with public reaction to his works, mainly on astrology and numerology — relatively unknown subjects in Jordan.

"An average of only 750 copies of my books were sold out of a total of 2,500," Abdul Hadi told the Jordan Times in an interview at his home in Jabal Luweibdeh. Faced with the discouraging response, Abdul Hadi, in his late sixties, stopped publishing books and began inviting people to his residence with the purpose of expanding his scientific analysis and confirming the importance of astrology as a science to the public. He now charges JD 5 per "sitting" which usually lasts for about an hour.

Some of those who visit him are from the younger generation seeking to their future, though they admit their being indifferent to the whole procedure. Sawwan Addeken, 25 years old, says that she visited Abdul Hadi mostly out of curiosity. "I went there because I did not have anything else to do; but, truthfully, he said many accurate things about my past, and accordingly, I hope what he said about my future, will be true. I buy now many lottery tickets!"

In his session with Addeken, Abdul Hadi asked her only about her name and birthdate at the beginning, from which he deducted major events about her past which, according to her, were true. The way Abdul Hadi conducts his "sitting" is first by informing the client about the meaning of the first letter of his/her name, then about the whole name and the effect it impacts on the personality.

"From my birthdate, he calculated the numbers, and predicted the important years in my life and also read in my past. Then he also figured out many behavioural characteristics from my sign, which happens to be true," said Sawwan.

However, Abdul Hadi complains, people disbelieve or rather do not take this science as a real, independent and useful one. The argument was clearly reflected in the words of another of his clients.

"I would have never gone there

if he were not a real researcher on the subject," Jules Gress said. "However, until now I don't believe that anyone could predict the future, not even him, even if it was a real science of its own."

Abdul Hadi's first interest was spiritualism: "the survival of death, that is, everyone has a spirit body in addition to his physical body. The former is the original and the latter is a temporary vessel used by the spirit for a certain number of years," he says. "Then, when the physical body becomes useless because of age, disease and accident, the spirit withdraws from it to another realm of existence: the spiritual world."

"This science created in me the desire to know more about it," explains Abdul Hadi. "That is why I kept travelling to England to attend various spiritual circles and sit with mediums; who were able to receive messages from the spirit world and convey them to me."

Then, spiritual healing in particular appealed to him. He says that according to his studies in this field, it is believed that doctors who have passed to the spirit world discovered that there are healing rays which can be transmitted to patients on earth through mediums. "Now, in many countries, including England, the United States and other Western countries, there are thousands of such mediums who are being used by spiritual doctors to transmit the same healing rays," he says.

During the 1970s, Abdul Hadi visited many spiritual clinics and sanctuaries and watched many healing mediums provide their services.

One of the very well-known mediums, Harry Edwards, who died in 1980, offered his services for over 40 years, according to Abdul Hadi, who says he witnessed a case where Edwards cured a 75 year old man who had suffered from arthritis for seven years. His illness knew no cure, but was given painkiller tablets, but soon they ceased to have effect and the old man's problem became more and more acute before he approached Edwards.

"Dr. Edwards placed his hands on the back of the patient, allowing the spirit rays to come to his back bones," recalls Abdul Hadi. "Then, he moved his hands to the patient's knees. In less than three minutes, the patient said the pain had vanished and everything was normal."

In 1968, Abdul Hadi changed his orientation into astrology after having passed through the same conditions and misfortunes that a lady astrologer in New Zealand predicted a year ago.

"By correspondence, this lady sent me a book of numerology that shows the meaning of numbers that appear in our birthday and how to convert the letters in our names into numbers, then to try to find out the correlation be-

tween the numbers of our birthdate and the numbers of the existing year," Abdul Hadi explained.

From that time on and for 23 years, he consecrated most of his time on studying numerology and astrology; purely personal studies. And because of the rarity of books on this subject, he used to buy them from England.

Abdul Hadi says he has conducted extensive research on the topics, "including the effect of planets on birth signs and partly the indication the name has on our personality and the significance of the first letter in our

names to our career."

In India, for example, Hindu parents do not name their children themselves; according to one of the researches of Abdul Hadi, when the child is born, parents go to specialised scientist or astrologer to choose the name for them in order to stimulate, a linkage between birthdate numbers and number of letters in the name.

"The importance of this science is to prepare people psychologically to what may happen in the future," explains Abdul Hadi, "and to warn them, if we can, of any possible misfortunes."

## OPEN FORUM

## Arab Sat

In the computerised complex age, a highly efficient contraption is silently orbiting the upper strata, carrying a primitive paradox, the Arab Sat.

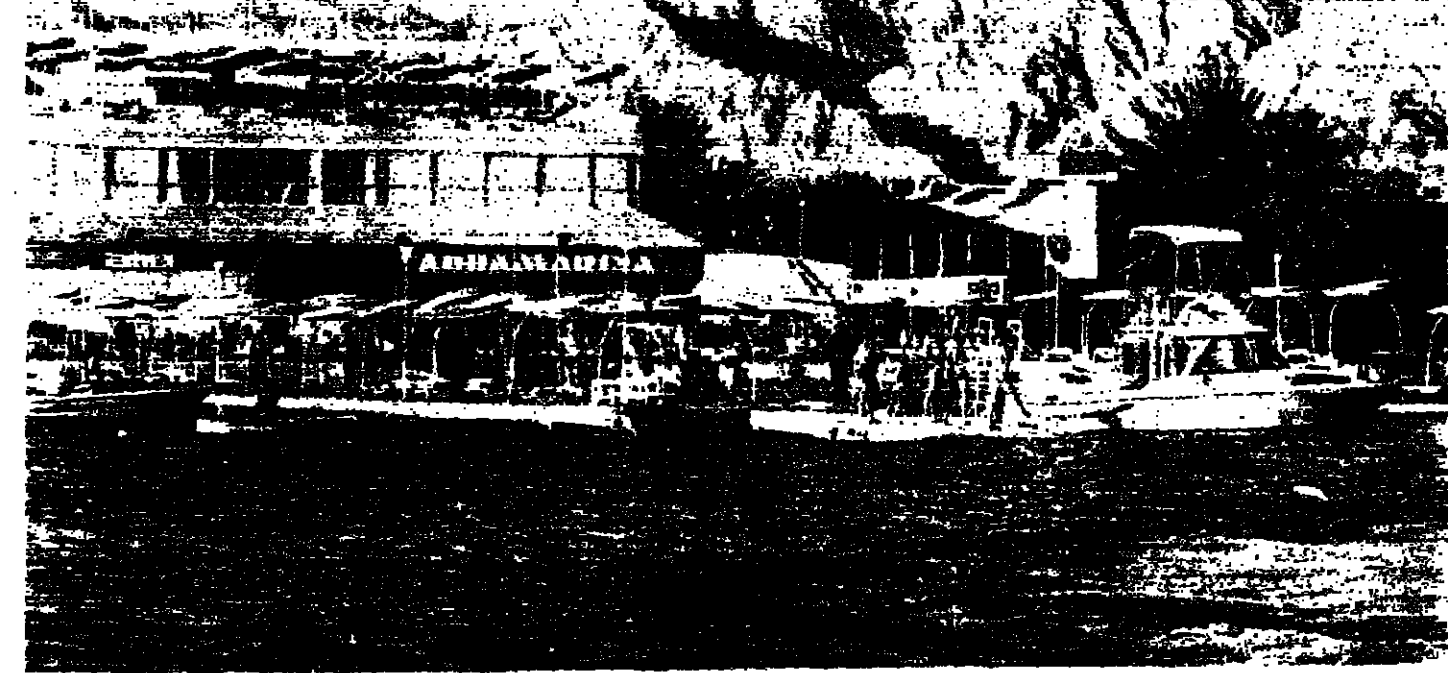
The Arabs sat and indeed for such a long time. One which involved strict mental stagnation accompanied by a slow process of capacity and efficiency deterioration. Confusion and disarray prevailed over great nation, whilst our enemy was usurping our land and resources. We have, solely and successfully, managed to deprive our forthcoming generations of their past, present and the orbiting future, rendering them astray.

The stone masons, are sculpting their future, a new breed, equipped with the essence of sacrificial courage that fuels their exquisite zeal; an omen for us to start a serious revision of our current criteria, thus, inevitably, yielding a solution. One, which we dreamt of for long, unity, could ultimately alleviate our plight. Unity, a simple yet powerful word, has been conveyed to us through religion and literature. Unfortunately it was always disregarded and branded with a political emblem. The United Kingdom, the United States of America, the United Soviet Socialist Republics have all realised that unity exudes power and fortifies economic sustenance.

The primitive paradox that has puzzled the likes of me, is still perplexing many. Why is it that we have the doctrine, the natural resources, the sense of belonging, the manpower, the arable lands, and last but not least the brains, and yet we are wasting ourselves, generation after generation, into oblivion?

I beseech the new generation to obviate all disputes, and to adopt unity as their saviour. Then and only then will we enjoy the Arab stand.

Ali Malhas



Aqaba (above) and Petra (below) are Jordan's most attractive touristic sites.

## Jordan's tourism — incredible potential, problems of funds and organisation

By Alastair Lyon  
Reuters

AMMAN — Scarcely-clad Finns crowding the Red Sea beach at Aqaba are good news for Jordan's fledgling tourist industry, but Islamic fundamentalists say they are offensive.

"The people of Aqaba are getting fed up with the flagrant clothes of tourists... this leads to moral corruption," Muslim Brotherhood deputy Youssef Al Athm told parliament last week.

The success of Islamists in last year's election is just the latest worry for tour operators who say Jordan may lose out in a competitive world market unless it takes tourism more seriously.

"Until now we haven't realised that tourism is an industry and a source of the hard currency Jordan needs. To make money you must spend it," said Near East Tours manager George Bawab. Jordan, struggling with a huge foreign debt, earned more than \$600 million from tourism in 1988, not far behind exports income of \$875 million, official figures show.

Figures for 1989 have not yet been issued, but operators say it was another good year despite the impact of the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. This scared off most of the American religious tourists who used to visit Jordan briefly on tours of the holy land.

"We used to get 40 to 60 U.S. groups in March and April, but this year we have only seven or eight," Bawab said.

Bawab and his colleagues say Jordan needs a more aggressive, professional and coordinated approach to fulfill its potential.

"We are on the threshold of a tremendous leap forward, but we are about to lose our advantage," said Mamir Nassar, manager of International Trades, a travel agency.

"Jordan has become accepted as a tourist destination in Europe, Japan and the Gulf countries, but we need funds and organisation

to sustain this," he added.

"The potential is incredible, especially for incentive and selective tourism," said Majid Khaili, manager of the five-star Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, "but we need more infrastructure and we must reach the people who haven't heard about Jordan."

This year 10,000 Finns and 2,800 West Germans on package tours are expected to sample the winter sunshine of Aqaba.

They will pack hotels there from mid-February to the end of May. An acute shortage of hotel beds also affects Jordan's main tourist attraction, the rock-hewn Nabatean city of Petra.

"We could triple or quadruple the 60,000 package tourists we get now, but we need more beds in Petra," Bawab said.

A good road network gives easy access to most of the Kingdom's rich archaeological sites, such as Jerash, Mount Nebo, Pella, Um Qais and a chain of Islamic desert castles.

But tourist hotels, resthouses and restaurants, where they exist at all, are rudimentary at many sites.

Tourism Minister Abdul Karim Kabarti, whose family owns an Aqaba hotel, acknowledges the shortcomings and is trying to persuade the government and private sector to invest more.

"Tourism is the only hope for Jordan," he told Reuters, saying it had better prospects as a money-spinner than industry of agriculture which faced growing regional competition.

"What we can offer tourists is unmatchable but we need money to launch a marketing campaign abroad and the ministry has a promotion budget of only 130,000 dollars," he said.

Kabarti is promoting a plan to create a private sector tourist agency funded by matching contributions from private investors, the government, the national airline Royal Jordanian and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The target is \$800,000 this year to pilot a five-year investment

strategy. This would identify suitable tourist sites and seek government approval and incentives for development projects to be financed by Arab and Jordanian investors.

Kabarti said 11 local investors had expressed interest in building four hotels in Petra, where an existing four-star hotel will complete a 65-bed extension in about seven months.

The government is willing to lease state land in Petra for hotel development, but investors say it is hard to secure bank loans for construction on land they do not own.

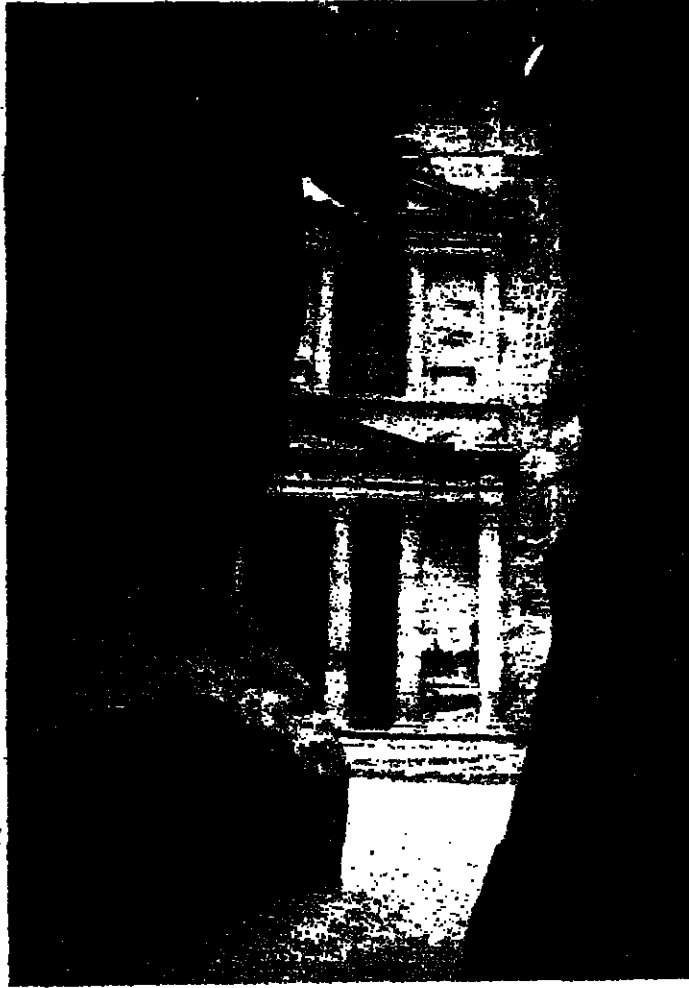
Kabarti said two hotels would be built in Aqaba this year and a

health hotel on the Dead Sea was nearing completion.

Another priority was to upgrade hotel training facilities for Jordanians who lack experience in the tourist sector.

He said sharp increases in hotel prices such as the 50 per cent slumped on in August to compensate for a slump in the exchange value of the dinar should be avoided.

Hoteliers say their prices are still competitive. A night in a five-star hotel in Amman costs about \$100 for a mid individual. A couple on a group tour might pay only \$96 for a room, breakfast and dinner at the same hotel.



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# Bonn accelerates debate on German monetary union

FRANKFURT (R) — West Germany called Friday for faster moves towards a monetary union between the two Germanys.

"To provide the East German people with an immediate and convincing hope for the future, the introduction of the (West German) mark as the official currency in East Germany could be necessary," West German Finance Minister Theo Waigel said.

He presented the possibility of introducing the West German currency as one of two choices.

he alternative, favoured by the powerful West German central bank and leading economists, was to wait until East German economic productivity had improved before making the East German mark convertible and then creating monetary union.

"This path is well justified on economic grounds, but it needs time and will require patience on the part of the East German people," Waigel said.

He linked the debate about monetary union with moves for a unification of the two Germanys which have gathered pace dramatically after East German Prime Minister Hans Modrow Thursday urged the creation of a single, neutral Germany.

"In this context, the question arises of the relationship between the two German currencies," Waigel said.

The West German central bank, the Bundesbank, has taken the same cautious stance on German monetary union as it has on economic and monetary union within the European Community.

On both counts, it has called for only gradual moves to the creation of a single currency.

In January, Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl said it was not realistic to believe East Germany would introduce the West German mark as its currency. If it did, East Germany's currency would be administered in Frankfurt, he added.

Waigel said: "It is essential for the Bundesbank to remain in charge of the money supply in the

joint currency area with regard to policies of monetary stability."

No immediate comment on Waigel's statement was available from the Bundesbank, but a spokesman for the finance ministry in Bonn said the two authorities had been in close contact.

Poehl is due to visit East Berlin Feb. 6, when he will hold talks with the president of the East German central bank, Horst Kaminsky.

Waigel received backing for a faster move towards monetary union between the two Germanys Friday from Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Genscher told West German radio: "The preparations for an economic and monetary union must start now and not later."

Waigel conceded that the introduction of the West German mark would necessarily create problems in East Germany which would have to be solved in a humane way.

On the other hand, there were chances that introducing the West German currency would lead to an immediate improvement in the supply of goods in the East German economy, an increase in productivity and the creation of new jobs.

East Germany's troubles were emphasised Monday by Modrow who said the economy was in tatters and the exodus of disillusioned citizens was continuing unabated.

West German government spokesman Dieter Vogel told reporters Friday that more than 58,000 East Germans, an average of 2,000 a day, crossed into West Germany in January.

Meanwhile, frenzied foreign buying, stoked by signs German unification is getting closer to reality, pushed West German share prices to an all-time high Friday, traders said.

The DAX index of 30 leading West German shares rose 2.2 per cent in the first half hour of bourse trading to exceed the previous high of 1,876.23 reached Jan. 3.

Overseas buy orders continued to push prices higher and at the close the DAX index had gained 52.59 points, or 2.8 per cent, to end at a record 1,910.67. It rose more than 35 points Thursday.

"Foreign buyers are making this market," one trader said.

Traders said overseas interest had been a driving force since the beginning of the year as investors flooded into the market on a belief that West Germany's economy would be one of the main beneficiaries of the liberalisation of Eastern Europe.

The rush to invest in German securities was supported last week by news that well capitalised Japanese securities houses had recently formed several "German" funds and were preparing to set up more such investment vehicles.

Currency dealers in Tokyo have said the yen has been falling against the mark partly because of the investment wave. They said the portfolio funds being set up from late January to February could total up to some 200 billion yen.

One Frankfurt share trader said domestic buyers were jumping into the market on every rumour that a major foreign address was buying or preparing to buy.

A share trader said at least one major U.S. brokerage firm was believed to be aiming at increasing the amount of German stocks in its international investment portfolios to five per cent.

Other rumours point to the possibility that major London houses will begin concerted buying some time this week.

But the trader said such strong gains were bound to lead to a correction. "We're telling clients interested in good short-term gains to get out of the market this week."

Foreign investment funds have principally focused on blue chip West German shares, such as the major banks, chemical companies and utilities which make up the DAX index.

# Polish inflation, unemployment soar

WARSAW (R) — Poland's unemployment and inflation jumped to postwar records last month as government austerity measures began to bite, according to figures issued Friday.

State television, citing the finance ministry, said overall inflation in January was 68.2 per cent while food prices rose 75 per cent.

The overall figure far exceeded a 46 per cent official forecast and December's 17.7 per cent rise.

Unemployment also soared to tens of thousands for the first time in post-war Poland after being officially non-existent for 45 years until Solidarity ousted the communists in September.

Government spokeswoman Malgorzata Niezabitowska told a news conference that 55,800 people were registered as unemployed and seeking jobs in January compared with 9,600 in December.

Jobs available fell from 254,000 to 35,200, she said. The ratio of jobs available dropped from 26 per job-seeker to less than one. In Warsaw the rate was 5-1 but it was dramatically lower in some provincial cities.

The government has prepared social security measures to cope with 400,000 unemployed under its austerity programme but it says International Monetary Fund (IMF) experts forecast up to one million.

However, another unemployment statistic announced by Niezabitowska was likely to be welcomed by Poles. She said the government had substantially dismantled the SB secret police, slashing its numbers from 9,193 to 3,542.

Most of the redundant men, whose service was a pillar of the former communist government, had been sent to normal police work and some were being retrained, she said.

The sharp rise in prices and unemployment showed the impact of the IMF-backed corrective programme launched Jan. 1 to curb hyper-inflation that totalled 740 per cent last year.

However, Niezabitowska and Deputy Finance Minister Andrzej Podsiadlo told reporters there were signs that the programme was on track and would quickly bring down inflation.

They said prices soared sharply in the first week of January, when subsidies were lifted and utility prices increased several times, but flattened out progressively during the month.

The government was now revising downwards its February forecast of 20 per cent inflation. The television said the finance ministry's new forecast was 7.4 per cent but Podsiadlo did not confirm this.

Unique solution

Meanwhile Poland has begun lobbying Western nations for a unique solution to its \$40 billion debt burden which is threatening its sweeping economic reform programme, a senior Polish central bank official said.

"Why should our children, who were not involved in the choice of

system, be burdened with debt and a low standard of living," said Andrzej Olechowski, first vice-president of the Polish National Bank.

He told Reuters in an interview that Poland was seeking a solution to its debt burden which could not be repeated by other debtor nations.

"I should be something very specially designed for Poland and impossible to repeat in other countries. We're testing some ideas... with foreign friends," he said.

Western governments have been concerned that special treatment for Poland could set a precedent for other major debtor nations, either in Latin America or Eastern Europe.

About two-thirds of Poland's \$40 billion debt is owed to governments and the rest to banks and Warsaw is worried that this burden could hamper its plans to shift from a centrally planned to a market economy.

"A solution has to be found, and it has to be a European solution," Olechowski said. A three-year breathing space from servicing its debt should be part of the plan, he added.

Olechowski is accompanying Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki on a visit to Belgium and the European Community's institutions.

Mazowiecki told the European Parliament Thursday it was vital that Poland get "a total dispensation from the obligation to pay back principal and interest on its debt this year."

"It's important we get not just immediate relief but new measures that would allow a substantial reduction of the debt itself," the prime minister added.

Western monetary officials believe Poland will seek to defer the bulk of obligations falling due this year. Some believe that a reduction in the debt burden would only be negotiated in 1991.

The Paris Club of Western creditor governments meets Feb. 14 and 15. Eugenio Lari, World Bank director responsible for Eastern Europe, told reporters last month he expected Poland to be able to make only small payments on its debt during 1990.

Olechowski told Reuters Thursday that Poland needed a breathing space as its ambitious economic switch got under way, but even then the debt would be unsustainable at current levels.

"If we have to start servicing it again after that, it could endanger the whole programme," he said. Even if Polish exports did well, he estimated that the debt service ratio could not be brought down to a manageable level before about 2016.

He said the austerity programme begun this year was going as well as could be expected and foreign reserves were swelling as both people and businesses sold dollars for zlotys.

Poland recently got an international \$1 billion fund to help stabilise the zloty. People are now selling dollars because there is little black market advantage in hoarding them and because they need their savings to cope with inflation.

Olechowski said there was concern about prices rising higher than planned but these were stabilising and there were hopes that some prices would come down in February.

# Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday Jan. 27, '90 and ending Wednesday Jan. 31, '90. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Per value
<b>Banking and financial institutions</b>					
Industrial Development Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	25350	92594	3.600	3.600	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	61534	120666	1.920	1.890	1,000
Housing Bank	13950	36546	2.510	2.520	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	4200	15860	3.950	3.750	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	—	—	—	—	5,000
Bank of Jordan	756	11145	15.200	14.710	5,000
Arab Bank	11720	3173720	233.000	268.000	10,000
Jordan National Bank	6085	16045	2.670	2.570	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Bank	13907	50102	3.800	3.790	1,000
National Financial Investments	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	145603	369875	2.280	2.440	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	11481	29969	2.640	2.570	1,000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2,000
Beit Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	1500	1630	1.080	1.080	1,000
<b>Insurance and reinsurance</b>					
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan French Insurance	49100	105463	2.350	2.000	1,000
Jordan Insurance	10732	45819	2.700	2.700	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	4725	6578	1.370	1.370	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	4250	7438	1.750	1.750	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	200	430	2.200	2.150	1,000
Philadelpia Insurance	750	1363	1.800	1.850	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	250	338	1.410	1.350	1,000
Jerusalem Insurance	6059	10784	1.830	1.770	1,000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	4500	7470	1.730	1.660	1,000
General Arab Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Arab Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Belgrade Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Insurance	150	204	1.250	1.380	1,000
Arab Eagle Insurance	41450	95833	1.810	2.320	1,000
Universal Insurance	20075	26761	1.130	1.220	1,000
<b>Services and industries</b>					
General Investments	—	—	—	—	1,000
Imma for Investment and Financial Facilities	—	—	—	—	1,000
Darco for Housing and Investment	3719	4046	1.120	1.100	1,000
Real Estate Investment (Aqaro)	654963	707538	1.090	1.040	1,000
Jordan Gulf Real Estate Investment	619986	509385	0.800	0.810	1,000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	250	100	0.340	0.440	1,000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	88800	54790	1.180	1.080	1,000
International Contracting & Investment	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordanian Electric Power	5901	8566	1.470	1.440	1,000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab International Hotels	72997	116659	1.580	1.620	1,000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Middle East and Commodore Hotels	158150	119797	0.760	0.720	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	500	1300	2.670	2.600	1,000
Jordan Press Foundation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Dar Al Saab Press, Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Dairy	13966	26357	1.940	1.880	1,000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	66578	341191	5.180	5.250	1,000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	390828	1273223	3.200	3.230	1,000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	11484	52826	4.600	4.600	1,000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Istaj)	5179	12468	2.480	2.400	1,000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	5179	44437	7.450	7.550	1,000
Jordan Kuwait for Agricultural Products	183740	366810	2.290	2.250	1,000
Jordan Sweets and Chocolate Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Aladdin Industries	2300	7766	3.560	3.360	1,000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	140911	403391	2.800	2.860	1,000
Jordan Woollen Mills	1250	7513	5.700	6.250	1,000
Chemical Industries	3290	10359	3.250	3.070	1,000
Jordan Ceramics	4650	15765	3.600	3.450	1,000
Jordan Industries and Mining (JIMCO)	101601	208938	2.140	2.030	1,000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	6309	26139	4.400	4.150	1,000
National Steel Industries	4500	11880	2.770	2.600	1,000
Universal Chemical Industries	3118	17733	5.750	5.780	1,000
General Mining	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	12234	99856	8.220	8.150	1,000
Jordan Lime & Brick	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Industries	358786	491453	1.240	1.440	1,000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	35312	42340	0.720	0.800	1,000
Arab Investment and International Trade	492791	574364	1.200	1.170	1,000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	2600	9005	3.500	3.450	1,000
Livestock and Poultry	105100	157754	1.390	1.480	1,000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	6660	22472	3.390	3.380	1,000
Rafin Industrial for Plastic Bags	100	290	2.950	2.900	1,000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	1470	13808	10.200	9.250	1,000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	21350	67022	3.250	3.120	1,000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Dry Chemicals	—	—	—	—	1,000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1,000
Wooden Industries	13012	21114	1.640	1.620	1,000
Jordan Tanning	475	1188	2.500	2.500	1,000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	94	383	4.100	4.100	1,000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	1,000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	51500	122820	2.410	2.340	1,000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	98350	515350	5.250	5.020	1,000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	240188	676427	3.070	2.660	1,000
Jordan Sulphate Chemicals	31500	91700	2.940	2.860	1,000
Jordan Cement Factories	192207	230032	1.230	1.190	1,000
Jordan Glass Industries	159688	259688	1.640	1.600	1,000
Jordan Precast Concrete Industry	86909	64104	0.730	0.720	1,000
National Quarry	18850	23520	1.350	1.230	1,000
Grand total	4,942,342	12,060,866			

# ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

## Westpac to close Bahrain office

BAHRAIN (R) — Australia's Westpac Banking Corporation said Saturday it would close its representative office in Bahrain by the end of April. The closure was part of a review of overseas operations by the bank that would also affect other offices, chief representative Allan Fraser said in a statement. "The bank's commitment to Bahrain and other Gulf states will, however, continue to be serviced through a regular visiting programme by executives from Australia and London offices," the statement said. Westpac has been operating in Bahrain since 1976. It employs five people in the Gulf state, two of them Bahrainis.

## Algeria's first bond issue fails

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria's first attempt to raise funds through a local bond issue was a failure, the country's news agency APS said Saturday. The agency, giving results for the first time, said the issue raised only 13.2 million dinars (\$1.6 million) compared to the target of 4.5 billion dinars (\$562 million). The 1989 national solidarity loan was aimed at absorbing excess liquidity and helping to finance a projected current account deficit of 13 billion dinars (\$1.6 billion). Officials said people found the interest rates unattractive and lacked confidence in the government's economic recovery plan. Many were also unfamiliar with the concept of bonds. The issue was in three tranches, a 12-year bond in dinars at eight per cent annual interest, a three-year non-interest bond and a five-year bond in French francs at nine per cent annually. APS said only four million dinars (\$500,000) had been raised in hard currency.

## Israeli farmers seek independence

TEL AVIV (R) — Hundreds of Israeli farmers have decided to set up an association to market their produce through alternative channels to the citrus marketing board and Agrexco monopolies, Israel radio has reported. Both companies have a legally-anchored monopoly but farmers who argue that administrative costs significantly reduce their income have increasingly criticised their role. Agrexco handles non-citrus perishable farm produce. The radio said the farmers took the decision at a meeting in the village of Kfar Bili, near Rehovot, Thursday. It also quoted Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-Oz as saying he would not permit marketing outside the existing system but was ready to help to streamline operations to cut costs.

## Bahrainis begin 2-day weekend

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain's civil servants began a five-day working week Saturday, cutting a day from the 36 hour week they previously spent in the office. The six-month trial makes Bahrain the third Gulf Arab state after Oman and Saudi Arabia to introduce a two-day weekend.

## Japan vehicle exports decline

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's exports of cars, trucks and buses declined by 3.6 per cent to 5.88 million vehicles in 1989, the fourth consecutive year of decline, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association has said. The association said the reason was a 9.9 per cent decline in exports to the United States, where local production of Japanese cars is expanding. It said six Japanese makers produced 1.25 million vehicles in the United States in 1989, up 40.6 per cent from 1988. Meanwhile, exports to the United States from Japan fell to 2,430,259 vehicles. Globally, Japan exported 4,391,869 passenger cars in 1989, down 0.9 per cent; 1,456,887 trucks, down 10.4 per cent and 35,149 buses, down 23.1 per cent, all compared with 1988, the association said.

# AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday, February 3, 1990  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	115.3	116.5
U.S. dollar	659.0	665.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	452.6	457.1
Pound Sterling	1109.6	1120.7	Dutch guilder	347.3	350.8
Deutsche mark	391.5	395.4	Swedish crown	107.8	108.9
Swiss franc	441.7	446.1	Italian lira (for 100)	32.7	33.2
			Belgian franc (for 10)	187.9	189.8

# Turks rush 'for gold'



## The Malaysians win the 2nd round

By Serene Halaan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Malaysia Saturday beat Jordan in the second round of the Davis Cup Asia/Oceania zone group II tennis tournament in men's doubles.

Adam Malik and V. Selvan replaced U. Murad Dharan and Kim Ka Vhei of Malaysia who were supposed to play Jordan according to the draw that took place on Thursday, at Hotel Jordan Intercontinental. It is legal under the laws of the Davis Cup tennis tournament to make such a switch one hour before the game. This switch added a lot of pressure on the Jordanian team which consisted of Hani Al Ali and Iyad Shehadeh. "I knew they were going to switch," Al Ali said.

The flow of the game was steady, until the third set when the Jordanian team went all out but still failed to secure victory and the game ended 6-2, 6-1, 6-4 for Malaysia.

The tournament, sponsored



Iyad Shehadeh (right) and Hani Al Ali

by Hotel Jordan Intercontinental, was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, President of Jordan Tennis Federation Dr. Daoud Hanania, members of the federation, and an audience of tennis enthusiasts.

## Tyson fails to impress the Japanese

TOKYO (R) — World heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson sparred for four rounds in front of a sell-out audience of 700 on Saturday but most of the Japanese fans were unhappy with the champion's performance.

"I was very disappointed with Tyson," said a Tokyo high-school student, who paid 5,000 yen (\$35) and spent two hours riding in a train to get to the session. "I know this is a part of practice but it felt like I wasted my money."

"I came here to see Tyson's iron punch not ducking nor clinching."

The 23-year-old champion was tormented when he received a powerful left hook from former world heavyweight champion Greg Page in the starting round.

Tyson had Page replaced by another sparring partner from the second round.

One member of the audience screamed after the first round: "Wake up, champ. You're strong. Wake up."

Throughout the sparring session, Tyson seemed to be concentrating on ducking and avoiding punches rather than hitting his opponent.

His chief trainer, Aaron Snowell, told reporters after the session: "We'll have to do something more on technical points and Mike has to punch more often ... but Tyson is in good shape both physically and mentally."

Tyson spent half an hour more in the ring after the sparring match to check on details with

two trainers. He shook his head many times.

James "Buster" Douglas, Tyson's 10th challenger, received more praise when he cornered his three different sparring partners with strong attacks, led by sharp left jabs.

"As far as today's sparring are concerned, it is obvious who's going to win the match," another member of the audience said. "Tyson will sink."

Tyson has not seemed ready for the fight since he came to Japan Jan. 16 despite his comment on arriving that he was in top condition.

Tyson was knocked down once last Wednesday during practice in what his trainers called a slip. He was also reported to have a weight problem.

## Coe pulls out after impressive past

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — Fourteen years after Sebastian Coe launched a career that yielded 12 world records, the last act of an athlete whose style was synonymous with grace and speed was a 40-metre stroll on a warm-up track.

The 33-year-old Englishman said goodbye to world track on a small, windy oval-shaped training field, half a world away from the arenas where he made his name as one of the greatest middle-distance runners of all time.

Only a handful of journalists were there to witness the end. The thousands who had come to see Coe waited inside the adjacent Mr. Smart Stadium for his appearance in the heats of the men's 1500 metres, the event which brought him two Olympic gold medals.

But as the runners were being called by race marshalls, Coe was sitting on a concrete step explaining how his career had come to end in a bout of sickness that stripped him of energy and drive.

"It's the shake of the dice isn't it?" Coe said philosophically.

Ignoring the advice of his doctors, Coe jogged to the training track where he spoke to his father, his trainer Frank Dick and England team manager John Jeffery. They all told him to pull out.

He jogged a couple more laps without taking off his tracksuit. Eventually, the decision was made for him. Jeffery walked across to the officials' hut and scratched Coe.

"It was concerned for his health. The chances of him making the final were limited to say

the least and no-one wants to see Coe go out this way," Jeffery said.

The 1500 metres was to have been the show-stopping finale to Coe's 12 years at the top of international middle distance running.

It was his first full Commonwealth Games after bypassing Edmonton for the European Championships, missing Brisbane through illness and pulling out of Edinburgh because of the flu.

But his past came back to haunt him and Friday's virus put paid to his hopes of going out with a medal.

On Thursday, Coe finished a distant sixth in the final of the 800 metres, for which he has been the world record holder since 1979.

He looked jaded and tired. Something had to be wrong. It was, and in the end Coe couldn't bear the thought of ending his career with another below-par performance.

### PASSPORT LOST

Bangladesh passport No: E346687 in the name of Joyal Absidin Hajj Yousuf, issued Comilla, 8/12/1983.

If found, please call 606714 or nearest police station.

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HURSH  
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

#### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ 7 9 5 4 ♠ A J 10 8 2 ♦ 8 7 6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ DM 1 ♠ 2 ♠  
What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ A 10 9 3 ♠ J 3 2 ♦ 8 6 5 ♠ A K J 3  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South East North West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
What action do you take?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 4 ♠ K J 10 2 ♠ A Q 10 8 ♠ A Q 10 9 3  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ DM Pass 2 ♠  
Pass 7  
What action do you take?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ A K Q ♠ A Q J 10 9 2 ♦ 6 ♠ K 9 4  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South East North West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ 5 ♠ 8 7 6 3 ♠ A K J 9 2 ♦ 3 5 3  
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 4 ♠ 7 3 10 3 ♠ 7 5 2 ♠ K Q 10 7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
2 NT Pass 7  
What action do you take?  
Look for answers on Monday.

### THE Daily Crossword by Kenneth Wills

ACROSS	DOWN
1 down	1 down
5 Colorful fish	5 down
9 Pig food	9 down
14 Emulation	14 down
15 Deep med	15 down
16 Ready sign	16 down
17 Happy sign	17 down
18 Dice	18 down
19 Poler word	19 down
20 Very rarely	20 down
21 Period	21 down
24 — It on thick	24 down
25 Dependent	25 down
31 Machine part	31 down
34 John	34 down
35 Foster —	35 down
36 Go off —	36 down
37 Etui for one	37 down
38 Mystery award	38 down
39 To and —	39 down
40 Velocite	40 down
41 Turf, VIPs	41 down
42 Math subj.	42 down
43 Non-hum	43 down
44 Light-house	44 down
45 Harry	45 down
46 Teacher's	46 down
47 The —	47 down
48 Around us	48 down
49 Court return	49 down
50 Unexpected	50 down
51 Love in Rome	51 down
52 Bullying beast	52 down
53 Arctic Circle	53 down
54 Round	54 down
55 Magic sign	55 down
56 Type of type	56 down
57 Century	57 down
58 Plant	58 down
59 Filter	59 down
60 Corried successfully	60 down
61 Poison	61 down
62 Edible starch	62 down
63 Revolve	63 down
64 Clapton	64 down
65 Artist of stamps	65 down
66 Shifter	66 down

#### Yesterday's Puzzle Solvnt

1 Across	1 Down
2 Across	2 Down
3 Across	3 Down
4 Across	4 Down
5 Across	5 Down
6 Across	6 Down
7 Across	7 Down
8 Across	8 Down
9 Across	9 Down
10 Across	10 Down
11 Across	11 Down
12 Across	12 Down
13 Across	13 Down
14 Across	14 Down
15 Across	15 Down
16 Across	16 Down
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52 Across	52 Down
53 Across	53 Down
54 Across	54 Down
55 Across	55 Down
56 Across	56 Down
57 Across	57 Down
58 Across	58 Down
59 Across	59 Down
60 Across	60 Down
61 Across	61 Down
62 Across	62 Down
63 Across	63 Down
64 Across	64 Down
65 Across	65 Down
66 Across	66 Down

### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Tact, diplomacy and subtlety is required today so that you do not come a cropper in going after what it is that you really need to maintain your present position.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) This is the time to make additions to repairs that will enhance the value of your property. You are about to make some new contacts with persons who are practical.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Get as many persons of neat touch as possible to help you with regular duties. Be enthusiastic in doing manual chores with family members.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Some fascinating new friend is available to come into your life. Receive with open arms. Take your family out to some charming places of entertainment.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Conditions at home are best for entertaining your social group. Get as many kin as possible together under your own roof.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Jaunts with friends can bring much benefit to everyone who is concerned. Maintain present harmonious conditions with attachment as desired changes come later.

VERGO: (August 22 to September 22) Don't argue with companions where to go to have a good time. Speak very plainly of your wishes to your attachment or much confusion results.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Show "loyal" companions that you are happy to go along with what they wish to do. An outsider of experience shows you how to

bring more attractiveness to the home.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) A confidence given by a friend gives you the chance to straighten out a difficult situation. Be very careful on jaunts today that you take with your attachment.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Stick to congenial companions socially today who have proven their loyalty. A new attitude towards your mate can break up some adverse conditions.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Home conditions are very pleasant and agreeable so enjoy them greatly. Happiness comes from taking attachment out on the town.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Invite those from afar into your home and they become fast friends. Now is the time please your attachment by taking in some new places.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) A delay in making a good friend of a highly placed person brings better late results. You and your family can now find ways to reduce difficult obligations at home.

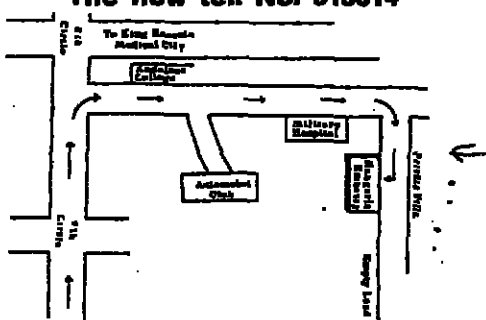
Today's child: If your child were born today he or she is one of those highly acceptable youngsters who is a born trouble-shooter and can solve all sorts of complex problems in career and vocational matters. This child needs to learn not to take things personally and instead act in an impersonal manner.

"The stars inspire, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Embassy of the Republic of Hungary announces that it has moved to a new premises as per the following map:

The new tel. No. 815614



### RESEARCH ASSISTANT/ TECHNICAL EDITOR OPPORTUNITIES

The Private Services Development Project will be selecting a Jordanian Research Assistant/ Technical Editor for immediate employment. The candidate should have:

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- (2) Technical capabilities (Editing of reports, presentations and other documents related to the project)
- (3) Computer skills
- (4) 2-4 years experience.

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Amman, Jordan

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Tel: 667171-6

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Tutta Familia

Jabal Amman

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Building, tel. 646662.

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Tel: 625155

### COMING TO AMERICA



Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30

### CONCORD

Tel: 677420

### TWO MOON JUNCTION



Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

### PHILADELPHIA

Tel: 634144

Mahmoud Yassin... Su'ad Husni

In

WHERE'S MY BRAIN?

(Arabic)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

### NIJOUN

Tel: 675571

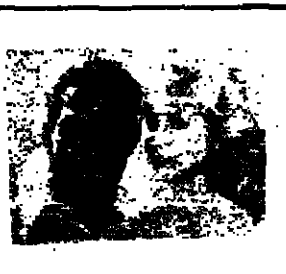
### FRANTIC

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Friday & Sunday extra show at 11:00 a.m.

### PLAZA

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### BEVERLY HILLS



Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



# Armenian, Azeri fronts agree to ceasefire at Riga talks

MOSCOW (R) — Delegates from the warring Soviet republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan agreed Saturday to cease hostilities along their joint border and declared the escalation of their ethnic conflict was against both sides' interests.

Leaders of the two southern republics' mass movements also agreed on provisions for an exchange of hostages taken during the latest violence over the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh territory that has claimed more than 320 lives in the past two years. A spokesman for the Latvian Popular Front, host for the meetings in the Latvian capital Riga, said the two sides had issued a joint statement after the conclusion of their first round of direct talks in the hours of Saturday. "It stated that they agreed that the escalation of the conflict was against the interests of both sides," he said.

## Lukanov elected new Bulgarian premier

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP) — Politburo member Andrei Lukanov, a moderate Communist reformer, was elected Bulgaria's new premier by parliament Saturday, a day after the opposition rejected a Communist offer to join a provisional government.

Lukanov, a 51-year-old economist, is the third moderate to take over as the country's premier since hard-line Communist leader Todor Zhivkov was ousted on Nov. 10 after 35 years in power. Lukanov was elected by a unanimous vote of the Communist-controlled parliament.

"We have to make fundamental economic reforms and we have to do them immediately," Lukanov told parliament Saturday, promising to present new ministers for his government Thursday and to prepare a programme for social and economic problems by Feb. 28.

The Communist-dominated government of the previous premier, Georgi Atanasov, resigned late Thursday during a Communist Party congress. The congress ended Friday with the election of politburo member Alexander Lilov, 56, as the new party chairman.

## 4 more killed in Kashmir

SRINAGAR, India (AP) — At least four people were killed Friday in the Kashmir Valley, including the first Hindu civilian, after an eight-day lull in violence, officials said.

The latest deaths raised to 76 the number of people killed, including Muslims and Indian troops, since the government ordered a crackdown on Jan. 20 on the Muslim movement for secession of Kashmir region from northern Jammu-Kashmir state.

India and Pakistan have gone to war three times since they were partitioned in 1947 following independence from Britain.

Kashmir militants at first demanded union with Pakistan but recently they have demanded a separate neutral nation that if formed would be sandwiched next to India, Pakistan and China.

## De Klerk receives worldwide praise

LONDON (AP) — South Africa received worldwide praise Friday for its decision to release Nelson Mandela and legalise banned opposition groups, but some nations said further changes were needed to eliminate apartheid.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher immediately lifted cultural and academic embargoes on South Africa and declared that her stance against economic sanctions, at odds with British allies, had paid off.

Anti-apartheid groups demanded continued economic and other sanctions that they said forced South Africa's white-dominated government to reform.

Mrs. Thatcher described South African President F.W. de Klerk's announcement as "far-reaching, bold and courageous," and said, "we shall step up contacts."

"We believe in carrots as well as sticks and they've had plenty of the latter, they should now have some of the former," Mrs. Thatcher told reporters outside her office.

She invited De Klerk and Mandela, upon his release, to visit Britain and said the U.S. policy of disinvestment and tightening sanctions was "a mistake."

British officials said that "in due course" she would raise the issue of easing embargoes in the European Community and the Commonwealth.

In Washington, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said De Klerk's decision to release Mandela on an unspecified date and legalise the African National Congress guerrilla movement

their conflict arose from territorial claims rather than religious differences. Armenia has a Christian culture while Azeris are traditionally Muslim.

The talks between leader of the Azerbaijani Popular Front and the Armenian National Movement are being held under the auspices of the Baltic Council composed of the powerful popular front mass movements of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

At earlier separate talks with members of the Baltic Council, the Azerbaijani Popular Front condemned Moscow's decision to send troops into their capital, Baku on Jan. 20. About 100 people were killed in several days of street fighting.

The Azeris said the dispatch of troops was an act of aggression and a violation of Azerbaijan's sovereignty. The Armenians, who also met the council separately, called the deployment of troops in Baku a "destabilising factor."

## Romanian front to continue as dominant political force

BUCHAREST, Romania (AP) — The National Salvation Front (NSF) apparently will continue as the dominant force in Romanian political life despite a power-sharing agreement reached with opposition parties, a source said Friday.

The political accord reached Thursday followed 10 days of opposition protests over the provisional government's decision to participate in May 20 elections, reversing an earlier pledge to stay out of the contest.

The opposition argued that the unelected National Salvation Front, which has run the country since the December revolution that toppled Nicolae Ceausescu, couldn't be both a referee and a player in Romania's first free election since World War II.

Under the agreement, a Council of National Unity will replace the 150-man front, which has ruled by decree.

National Liberal Party leader Radu Campeanu said the council would have 180 members, including representatives of political parties and prominent Romanians from all walks of life, including those who fought in the revolution.

But a source in the front who was privy to the talks told the Associated Press Friday that the council's non-political side will be members of the front's current governing council or figures acceptable to the front.

Also Friday, four top officials in Ceausescu's government were convicted of being accomplices to genocide and sentenced by a military tribunal to life in prison. The four men were convicted of backing Ceausescu's orders to shoot demonstrators during the bloody December revolution.

## Soviet party to study giving up monopoly

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party will consider giving up its guaranteed monopoly on political power and other radical proposals at a key meeting next week, a Moscow Radio publication said Saturday.

The Interfax news bulletin said the proposals would come in a "draft platform of the CPSU" to be submitted Monday to a plenary session or plenum of the Central Committee, the party's policy-making body.

Interfax, which has good official contacts, did not specify who was behind the proposals but the wording left little doubt it was referring to an official report to be delivered by party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Our ideal is humane democratic socialism," the news service directly quoted the document — which would be the centerpiece of the plenum — as saying.

"The draft platform calls for a radical restructuring of the party, which will fight for its leading role, but assume no state or government powers, nor lay any claim to having its role set down in the constitution," Interfax said.

It said the principle of a multi-party system "is not rejected, but is not treated as a panacea" in the draft, which also provided for the right to platforms within the party and the right of a minority to defend its views.

"However, the party will not permit factions with an internal organisation or discipline of their own," it said.

Some central committee officials, contacted through Soviet journalists, said they could not comment on the Interfax report or confirm that it corresponded to a draft Gorbachev has been preparing over the past two weeks.

Other Soviet sources said it appeared to conform to what they had learned of the ideas the Kremlin chief was to put forward.

Interfax, which has been in existence since last summer, said the plan also proposed radical changes in the leadership.

Minister Taro Nakayama said the measures were key to starting black-white negotiations in South Africa.

West Germany, France and other West European countries all said South Africa had moved in the right direction. French President Francois Mitterrand said he sent Mandela a message praising the jailed black leader for his "courage and dignity."

Scandinavian nations, fearful imposers of sanctions, said the time was not right to let up.

"The pressure of the South African regime must be kept up," Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson said.

## Kohl: Blocking unity drive would lead to crisis

DAVOS, Switzerland (R) — Any attempt to block the quickening drive towards German unity could touch off a crisis in East Germany and doom any chance of reviving its crippled economy, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Saturday.

East Germans are calling for unity with mounting impatience and their protests have launched a historical process with a momentum that outsiders cannot control, he told a meeting of business leaders in this Swiss ski resort.

Kohl addressed the World Economic Forum only hours before his first meeting with East German Prime Minister Hans Modrow, who overturned 40 years of Communist policy Thursday to back a merger of the two Germanys if the new state were neutral.

The chancellor only mentioned Modrow's concession long enough to again reject its neutrality demand and say Bonn would discuss unity with new leaders after East Germany's first free elections on March 18.

"The alternatives to a policy of reason, dialogue and tangible changes are written on the wall in warning letters," Kohl said in his prepared address.

These were "the danger of crisis that could overshadow the first peaceful revolution on German soil and a continued mass exodus that wipes out chances of economic recovery the longer it lasts," he said.

More than 58,000 East Germans flocked westwards in January, worsening a grave labour shortage in the homeland they left and further straining West Germany's tight job and housing markets.

Wolfgang Berghofer, the mayor of Dresden who quit East Germany's crumbling Communist Party last month, said Friday the exodus would force unity faster than anyone expected.

"The exodus of East German citizens to West Germany means we will be forced to make decisions this year, whether we like it or not," he said.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### 7 killed in W. German train collision

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — Two rush-hour commuter trains collided after a driver overlooked a stop signal, killing seven and injuring numerous passengers, authorities have said. The accident in suburban Rueselsheim occurred at 4:20 p.m. local time on the heavily used run between Frankfurt and Wiesbaden, spokesman Walter Heuss of the federal railroad network said. Some cars derailed and rescue workers were unsure how many passengers were trapped in the wreckage. A spokesman for the Rueselsheim Police said he had been told there were seven fatalities in the accident and numerous injuries. Heuss said both trains were travelling at relatively slow speed when the collision occurred. The derailed cars forced authorities to close down the section of track affected and to reroute other trains during the heavy traffic period Friday evening.

### Timisoara revolt claimed 71 lives

BUCHAREST (R) — Romanian authorities said just 71 people died in Timisoara in the December uprising against dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, in contrast to initial estimates which put the number of victims at many thousands. The new toll, which adds five more deaths to the official figure, was released in a government report Saturday. Students at Timisoara's Polytechnic Institute immediately said they were not satisfied with the investigation and would carry out their own inquiries. They told the official Rompres news agency they would make house-to-house visits to establish from relatives just how many people were dead, injured or missing in the western city, 570 kilometres from Bucharest near the Yugoslav border. The unrest which precipitated Ceausescu's overthrow began in Timisoara in mid-December. First reports said thousands died in fighting against his hated Securitate secret police.

### China delays Czechoslovak visit

PEKING (R) — China said Saturday it had postponed the visit to Peking of a Czechoslovakian minister in protest against the tour of Prague by Tibet's spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama. The official New China News Agency said Peking had no choice but to delay the visit by Ladislav Vodrazka, minister for metallurgy, engineering and electrical engineering, because the invitation to the Dalai Lama was a "gross interference" in China's internal affairs. Czechoslovakian ambassador in Peking Eduard Saul was summoned to the Foreign Ministry Saturday, the agency said. The Dalai Lama is in Prague as a guest of Czechoslovakian President Vclav Havel. Vodrazka was scheduled to begin his stay in China on Feb. 17. No new date was set. "The Czechoslovakian president's insistence on inviting the Dalai Lama to Czechoslovakia in disregard of the solemn position made clear to him in advance by the Chinese side constitutes a gross interference in China's internal affairs," the agency said.

### U.S. to allow immigrants' families to stay

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thousands of illegal aliens who are spouses or children of legalised immigrants will be allowed to stay in the United States under a new policy unveiled Friday by the U.S. Immigration Commissioner, Gene McNary. The new policy reverses a three-year-old practice of admitting only those family members for "compelling humanitarian reasons." McNary said the previous policy was not being administered evenhandedly by INS district offices and as a result split families. "We can enforce the law humanely," McNary told reporters at a briefing. "To split families simply encourages further violation of the law as they (illegal aliens) attempt to reunite," McNary said.

## C8LUMN

### Olive oil linked to lower blood pressure

CHICAGO (R) — A study of nearly 5,000 Italians has found that olive oil, particularly when used in place of butter on prepared foods, lowers blood pressure and blood sugar in addition to cholesterol, researchers have said. In both men and women, the more butter and margarine used the higher the levels of blood glucose detected, the report said. For those who used olive oil instead, there was a drop in glucose as well as in blood pressure and cholesterol levels. The study, conducted by the State University of New York and by researchers in Milan, Naples and Rome, was published in this week's journal of the American Medical Association. It covered 4,903 men and women in all sections of Italy. "In particular, with regard to olive oil, our findings confirm a hypothesis of a negative association between this oil and serum cholesterol levels and support the hypothesis that olive oil may have beneficial effects on blood pressure and blood glucose levels," the report said.

## Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	03	37	08 46 Cloudy
ATHENS	07	45	13 55 Cloudy
BAHRAIN	16	61	19 92 Cloudy
BANGKOK	24	75	24 98 Clear
BUENOS AIRES	25	77	32 90 Rain
CAIRO	10	50	19 69 Cloudy
CHICAGO	-02	29	-01 31 Snow
COPENHAGEN	08	43	08 46 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	02	35	11 52 Cloudy
GENEVA	04	38	11 52 Clear
HONG KONG	13	55	15 39 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	05	41	09 48 Clear
LONDON	08	44	07 45 Rain
LOS ANGELES	09	45	20 68 Clear
MADRID	04	28	12 54 Clear
MECCA	21	70	24 64 Cloudy
MONTREAL	-12	10	-14 14 Clear
MOSCOW	X	X	X X X
NEW DELHI	10	40	21 70 Clear
NEW YORK	00	32	11 53 Cloudy
PARIS	06	43	14 57 Cloudy
ROME	07	45	16 61 Clear
SYDNEY	16	64	20 69 Clear
TOKYO	02	32	05 55 Clear
VIENNA	07	42	15 58 Clear

X - indicates missing information.

## THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Eisman

### WOODWORK

1. Miller

### ACROSS

1. Idol
2. Leader
3. Nail anchor
4. Dieter's fare
5. A Gullible
6. Monogram part
7. abbr.
8. Deduction
9. Start of a Dickens title
10. Vexed up
11. Pencil
12. Allegorical card
13. Mystical
14. Cattle was one
15. Debut at buccar
16. Near's latest
17. Force offens
18. upon others
19. Comp. pt.

### DOWN

1. Meadow sounds
2. Jason's ship
3. Crooked
4. Striking
5. Titan
6. Bashed out the bubble
7. Edge
8. Indian
9. Info
10. Some ename
11. Shoot the — go (for bro)
12. Ham it up
13. Wood strip
14. More foolish
15. To any extent
16. Veranda
17. Dress style
18. Adams
19. Buy as —
20. Prohibition-fue
21. Actress Burnin

### Diagrams

Th29, By James Rankin

### ACROSS

1. High card
2. Not worthy
3. Soon
4. Another time
5. Marble
6. Spinning wheel
7. Captiol Hill per
8. Of dogs
9. "I cannot — lie"
10. A Ford
11. More costly
12. Stage direction
13. Piece of
14. Contest
15. Prepare as
16. Murdered
17. Brother
18. Modifies
19. "Tempest" sprite

### DOWN

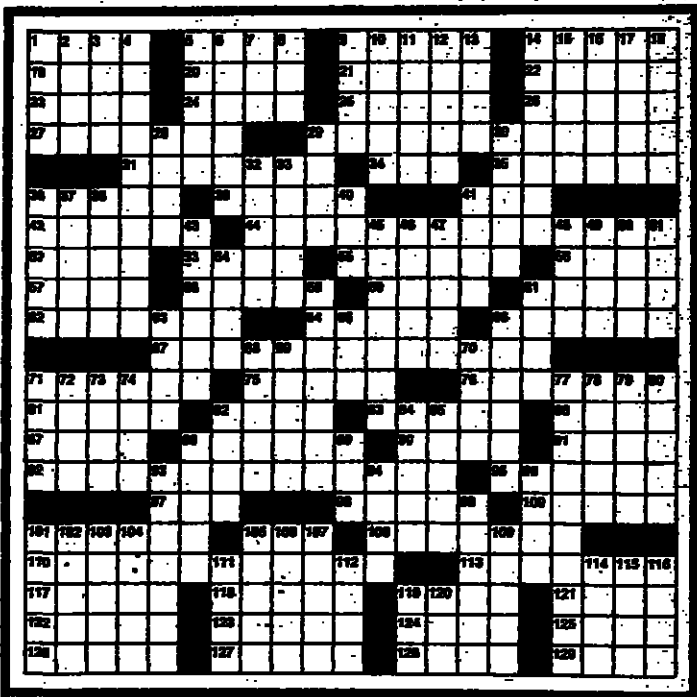
1. Charged
2. Singer
3. Franchise
4. Produces
5. Put out a
6. Summon
7. Hired
8. Drizzled
9. Terminate
10. Movie dog
11. up (not with difficulty)
12. Sort of old
13. Pasture
14. Zhigov girl
15. From or Allen
16. Looked westerly
17. Made into law
18. Swords
19. Union demand
20. Fr. head
21. Snake

### ACROSS

1. Puts on the market
2. Govt. corp.
3. Agent
4. Onchil part
5. Like VIII's tin
6. Recordings
7. Act
8. Solid ingredient
9. Burns
10. Braz. port
11. Red veggie
12. Rector — John
13. Andes animals
14. On rope
15. Drug letters
16. Roofing piece
17. St. lawyer
18. Gladdened
19. Russ. saint
20. Bugle call
21. Champagne word

### DOWN

1. Mum
2. Fleet of
3. washings
4. On rope
5. Ontham wear
6. Equal
7. Finding for fun or
8. Lapho or
9. Carat
10. Gibson



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Case little had who carried the big bass drum thought he was a human hand-aid.
2. Tachinid and children are alike in one respect: It's the initial cost that lures you; it's the upsurge!
3. Good, rare poems can take up less space and evoke more truth than huge volumes.
4. Yoked at work ate yogurt while yogi taught yoga.

### CRYPTOGRAMS

1. DOVAS UGLTA BLUOVI ACODUB ULEDELY E. QADLEVOLUL RI Q5ADLBS CGLW GL BREADLY DGL DREAD ERY DREADLY DGL BREAD.

2. W5 AWZLOZFC MRP CEWAMPCN EWCCGJY LGCMZSRP JPMOPPS EWGSMC GC ICIZKY ISLPA BWSCHAMHNGVS.

3. YRGU ABACALE TWEEDY TOWCHER CWEE OLI HD ACR CEHLILGI ELYU ELSULGI.

4. TLEB ENYP KYSAEJDSJ EKYWAE PBS PJIN KYWAKJ DSEPAW JY TLAEBJVS YS GALK.

5. TLEB ENYP KYSAEJDSJ EKYWAE PBS PJIN KYWAKJ DSEPAW JY TLAEBJVS YS GALK.

6. TLEB ENYP KYSAEJDSJ EKYWAE PBS PJIN KYWAKJ DSEPAW JY TLAEBJVS YS GALK.

7. TLEB ENYP KYSAEJDSJ EKYWAE PBS PJIN KYWAKJ DSEPAW JY TLAEBJVS YS GALK.

8. TLEB ENYP KYSAEJDSJ EKYWAE PBS PJIN KYWAKJ DSEPAW JY TLAEBJVS YS GALK.